PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ABIS SOCIETY
Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE IN THE WORLD. BRAND
Milk

No. 53,969.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 3 P. M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
8th Dec.	MACEDONIA	10612	.....	.....
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6985
22nd "	ARABIA	7903	MOLDAVIA	9500
29th "	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6983
19th "	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
26th "	EGYPT	7913	CHINA	7918
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MONGOLIA	9035
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6636
16th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
23rd "	PENINSULAR	8294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7556	.....	.....
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10612	.....	.....
13th "	CHINA	7913	.....	.....
20th "	PENINSULAR	8294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	.....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6985
11th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
18th "	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6983
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the S. S. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing.

All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, *7th November*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
ARMAND BEHIC	6,345	Guionnet	27th Dec. 1906.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	24th Jan. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	21st Feb. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,345	Guionnet	16th May "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Combe	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

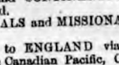
RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	8th Dec. 1906.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Jan. 1907.

For further Particulars apply to
P. DE BURE,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.



REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
BOMDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	25th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	24th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th "
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked * Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Steward-ess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 10th Dec.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
DWARKA	1,790	Thur. 13th Dec.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 14th Dec.	7a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "KABARA," 1,195 tons, on MONDAY, 10th Dec. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomara and Basrah.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 13th Dec. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through-bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 14th Dec

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3625	2nd Jan.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
NUDDEA	3059	12th Jan.	Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.
7th *December*, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1907.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 550.	Rs. 350.	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	A. de Petris	4351	10th Dec. 1906.
*†TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5005	25th " "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 195.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 528. 2nd Class Rs. 325. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *viâ* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £s. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	6,500	30th Dec. 1906.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 55, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

BEGINNING from 1st JANUARY, 1907, and until further notice, the following RATES will be charged on Passages from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, VENICE and BRINDISI:—

	1st Class	2nd Class
By S. S. Koerber, Africa, Bohemia and vessels of similar type	Rs. 600	Rs. 400
By S. S. Imperator and Imperatrix	Rs. 550	Rs. 350

For the Single berthed Cabins on the Upper Deck of S.S. Koerber and Africa an Additional Fee of 10 per cent of the 1st Class Fare will be levied.

	Saloon Fare.
By Ordinary Steamers to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450

Fares for Return Tickets, Through Tickets to London and Interchangeable Tickets with the Messageries Maritimes will be amended on the basis of the above Single Fares.

The following Sailings have been fixed for next year.—

DIRECT LINE.

Steamers	Tons.	To sail on.
BOHEMIA	4282	1st February,
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KORNIRR	5301	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	16th "
KORNIRR	5301	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	16th "
AFRICA	4596	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamers.	Tons.	To sail about.
*+F. FERDINAND	6044	24th January.
*+CHINA	5999	Early March.
*+AUSTRIA	7588	Early April.
*+VORWAERTS		Early May.

* Will call at Karachi. + Will call at Fiume.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.
BOMBAY, 15TH OCTOBER, 1906

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1845, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The head of the Firm gives personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON, E.C. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

SHIPPING.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
ROJUN MARU	3609	G. S. Lapraik	....	9th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	9th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4623	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. Os, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks; shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., grantis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents
BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

J. L. TULLOCH

HAS JUST LANDED a new Shipment of AUSTRALIAN HORSES comprising THOROUGH-BRED CHARGERS, POLO PONIES, PAIRS TEAMS, etc.

The well known Pentagon Brand will arrive by the next boat,

All communications to be Addressed to

J. L. TULLOCH,
c/o R. SCOTT & CO.,
BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES, PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEET
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,166

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly

RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY

RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

E. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

THE BRITISH ENGINEERING COMPANY.

CIVIL, MECHANICAL & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
65, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

OUR efficient and capable staff of European Engineers have had experience in almost all parts of the world in Railways, Docks, Harbours, Waterworks, Irrigation, Steel bridges, viaducts and tunnels, Drainage and Sanitation, Electrical Tramways and Power House Equipments, Mills, Factories and Manufacturing Machinery, Reinforced Armoured Concrete Structures, Roofs, Piers, Colliery Ironworks, Pit head frames, Steel Ships, Barges and Lighters.

SCHEMES AND PROJECTS REPORTED ON.

Designs, Surveys, Estimates, Specifications, and Bills of Quantities prepared for the above Valuations and Arbitrations.
Supervision of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Works.
Chemical Analysis and Reports.
All communications to be addressed to the
CHIEF ENGINEER,
British Engineering Co., 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

JUST RECEIVED

EXCLUSIVE NOVELTIES IN
LATEST PARISIENNE MODES
ADVANCE FASHIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON.
LATEST NOVELTIES IN LADIES' OVERALLS
AND
CHARMING NOVELTIES IN
SKIRTS & EVENING BLOUSES
AT MDME. STANLEY'S SALON.

J. M. KAPADIA & SONS,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

LITTLE'S PHENYLE DISINFECTANT

DESTROYS germs of all Fevers, Contagious and Infectious Diseases, CHOLERA, BUBONIC PLAGUE, etc., etc. Destroys bad smells, and keeps the home healthy. It also refreshes and invigorates, cures Prickly Heat, keeps off Mosquitoes, and other insects, cures Skin Diseases, and keeps the body healthy.

Pronounced by the American Government Public Health Board as THE BEST DISINFECTANT, AND MORE THAN THREE TIME STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER DISINFECTANT.

BEWARE OF IMITATION.

Per bottle, 6 annas and 12 annas, per Gallon Drum, Rs. 4.

SOLE AGENTS:
PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY.
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, ACCIDENT, and FIRE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

THE ELYSIUM SKATING RINK BUFFET

IN THE RINK GARDEN UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MONGINI BROTHERS.

AFTERNOON TEA, ICES, COLD DRINKS
AND
HIGH CLASS REFRESHMENTS
AMERICAN DRINKS.
BECK'S ICED PILSENER BEER ON DRAUGHT
AFTERNOON 5-30 TO 7-30. EVENING 9-30 TO 11-30.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

AND AT 25-27-29, CHURCH GATE ST., BOMBAY.

A Big man always feels small after he has been taken in!

IT IS NOT ENOUGH

SIMPLY to try a stuff because it is called a Fever Remedy. It is better to use only the well-known, well-tried, highly spoken of, and reliable Specific known as SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC than any other to get immediate Relief and Cure from Malaria, Fevers, Ague and Incipient Attacks of Plague Fevers. Of all Chemists in India. Beware of Substitutes and Imitations. Insist upon to get SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC.

Nos. 16 and 18 MADON, SONS & CO ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY
THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR PRESENTS

SENT TO THEIR DESTINATION FREE.

THIS, our Special Season's Offer, applies to all purchases made from us for despatch to Europe or elsewhere; when we undertake Packing, Insurance, &c., free of charge.

OUR STOCK AFFORDS AN UNRIVALLED SELECTION of Jewellery, Silver Novelties, Watches, Clocks, &c., which cannot fail to meet your requirements in every respect. With confidence we solicit your esteemed inspection.

XMAS & NEW YEAR MAILS. LATEST DATE FOR POSTING IN BOMBAY.
via Brindisi only, for Europe Mails.

COUNTRIES OF DESTINATION.	Christmas day.		New Year's day.	
	Letters.	Parcels.	Letters.	Parcels.
Aden, Somaliland, Egypt	Dec. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
United Kingdom	" 8	" 8*	" 15	" 15*
Canada and United States of America	.....	.....	" 1	" 1*
Western Australia	Dec. 10	Dec. 10	Dec. 17	" 17
South Australia, Victoria	" 4	" 4	" 10	" 10
Cyprus, Turkey, Greece, Russia, Malta, Gibraltar, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Switzerland, France, Belgium, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Holland, Denmark	Dec. 8	Dec. 8	Dec. 15	Dec. 15

SEND FOR NEW CATALOGUE. POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., The Jewellers of Western India. BOMBAY & POONA.

THE TIP OF THE SEASON!
THE TALK OF THE TABLE!
THE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION!
IS
PEARSE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
FRENCH & MOCHA COFFEE.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

STANDING REPUTATION OVER 35 YEARS.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, flabby nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscess, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

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Owing to the late arrival of the English Mail Steamer "Arabia" yesterday, the RT. HON SAMUEL SMITH was unable to be present at the opening of the Bazaar of the United Free Church of Scotland in the Town Hall as intimated on the programme. He has kindly consented however to do so at the OPENING TO-DAY (SATURDAY) at 4-30 P.M.
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The tender is to be accompanied with a deposit of Rs. 500 which will be forfeited in the event of any evasion or delay on the part of the Contractor to sign the Contract after acceptance of his Tender.
Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to 2 P.M., on the 12th December, 1906.
Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
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BYCULLA CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House at 9-45 p.m. on SATURDAY 15th December 1906,
BUSINESS :
To consider the final report and recommendations of the Special Committee appointed at a General Meeting held on 4th March 1905 for the purpose of enquiring into and making any suggestions for improving the conditions generally of the Club or of making it more attractive.
By order of the Committee,
FRANCIS H. TOD,
Secretary.

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Each Tender will be received on condition that the deposit accompanying it shall be absolutely forfeited if such Tender is withdrawn before the Tenderer receives formal intimation of the Trustees' decision in regard to his Tender.
The Tenders will be considered by the Trustees at a Meeting to be held on receipt in Bombay of the Tenders submitted to their Consulting Engineers in London.
The Scheme is subject to the sanction of Government and the Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender
H. E. HART,
Secretary.
PORT TRUST OFFICES, BALLARD ROAD,
19TH NOVEMBER, 1906.

HIGH COURT.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION
In the matter of the Estate of ALEXANDER McKENZIE deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed ALEXANDER McKENZIE deceased late of the Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works, Bombay, who died at Bombay on or about the 15th day of September, 1906, and the Probate of whose Will, having effect throughout the Presidency of Bombay, was granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 26th day of November, 1906, to GEORGE JOHN McKENZIE also of the said Byculla Saw Mills and Timber Works, Bombay and one of the Executors mentioned in the Will of the said deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executor at the office of the undersigned his Attorneys within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.—Dated this 29th day of November, 1906.
CRAWFORD BROWN & CO.,
Attorneys for the Executor,
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BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 15TH DECEMBER, 1906.
OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on MONDAY, 10th December, 1906.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
BOMBAY, 4TH DECEMBER, 1906.

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OLD BOOKS.—Advertiser will be glad to receive lists of Old and Rare Books relating to Indian History and Events. Nett Prices should be marked to facilitate selection and purchase. Address "BIBLIOPHILE," No. 4013. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

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EVENING ENTERTAINMENT IN KALBADEVI ROAD.

A SPLENDID entertainment was given last night at the Halai Bhatia Mahajanwady in connection with the wedding of Mr. Karsandas Dharamsey Soonderdas, great grandson of the late Mr. Mooljee Jaitha, a Bhathia millionaire, Mr. Karsondas is a member of the firm of Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co., who are reputed to be a very wealthy native firm, and are the agents and Secretaries of eight or nine mills and presses, and are representatives in a large measure of the mill industry of the city. The members of the firm enjoy a large acquaintance among local merchants and others ; and consequently the attendance at the entertainment was representative of all classes and sections of the community, including judges, native chiefs, members of the Legislative Council, a large number of European merchants, Bank managers and mill owners. The Hala Bhattia Mahajanwady was profusely decorated in all parts and was illuminated with gas chandeliers and gas globes in a variety of artistic combinations. The floor and the passages were carpetted throughout. The floral decorations were the most pretty ever observed at an evening party. The entire street from the Mahajanwady to Mr. Karsandas's family residence in Vithalwady, a considerable distance, was illuminated with necklaces and rosettes of gas moons, bathing the locality in a scene of unbroken effulgence. Thousands of people enjoyed the spectacle ; and all the residents of the street seemed to have gone holiday-making in connection with Mr. Karsandas's wedding, which takes place in the same place on Monday. Festivities have been going on for some days past in honour of the event. On the 4th inst, a "Hari-Kirtan" was performed in the Vithalwady family house, at which several hundreds of Hindus were present. On the 6th instant, a nautch party was given in the Mahajanwady for Hindus specially. Yesterday's entertainment was of a cosmopolitan character. Those who were present at the entertainment were pleased with it as shewing native life in some of its unique phases ; and the function proved quite a success.

FANCY BAZAAR IN THE TOWN HALL.

The Scotch Manse Fund.

THE grand Fancy Bazaar to help the Scotch Manse building fund, started under the auspices of the United Free Church of Scotland, was continued yesterday when the stall holders achieved greater success in securing purchasers. The purdah ladies were given an opportunity between noon and 2 p.m. to visit the bazaar while at 4 p.m. it was thrown open to the public. The Right Hon'ble Mr. Samuel Smith, M. P. was to perform the opening ceremony but the Mail Steamer arriving late in the afternoon Mr. Smith could not attend until 6-45 p.m. To-day however, Mr. Samuel Smith will address the assembly after it is opened by Mr. James MacDonald. It may be mentioned that the Parcel and Post Office at the Bazaar is in charge of Messrs. Coutts and company, Hornby Row, who have kindly arranged to pack and despatch parcels handed over to them at the Bazaar.

The Bazaar continues today with all the attractions of side-shows and entertainments.

PASSENGERS PER S S. "NERA."

THE following passengers will proceed to Colombo and Australia per Messagerie's Maritime Coy.'s steamer "Nera" to-day from V. Dock shed No. 2. There will be the usual medical inspection of the Saloon passenger at 11-15 a. m. Native servants and ayahs and all the deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock Disinfecting shed, at 8-30 a.m , with all their baggage.

Colombo—Mr and Mrs J Estrangin, Mr Sanches de Mirandes Mr Cailliot, Mr and Mrs Ackland.
Hongkong—Mr Karimdad.
Shangh i—Mr and Mrs Jonah and 2 children.
Fremantle—Mr Wedech M Read.
Melbourne—Mr Mrs and Miss Maistre, Mr and Mrs Dean and 2 children.
Sydney—Mr A Furuks, Mr and Mrs Ra Wisden, Mr Brasson, Mr B P Damour, Mr Gabriel, Mr Jules, Mr Guilbaut, Mr and Mrs Perlin, Mr Maino and family.
Noumea—Mr Landes, Mr Lecanne, Mrs Lecanne, Mrs Diguy Mr Mrs Vaunani and 2 children, Mr Battagoco.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ANDREWES—Nov. 16, at Marine Parade, Sheerness, wife of Capt F. E. Andrewes, of a son.
PICKERING Nov. 14, at Fisherwick Park House, Lichfield, the wife of C. J. Pickering, West Riding Regiment, of a son.
SANDERS—Nov. 16, at Old Quebec Street, London, wife of Evelyn F. Sanders, Chief Engineer Bengal-Nagpore Railway, of a son.
WATSON—Nov. 17, at Stratford Place, W., wife of Capt. C. F. Watson, D. S. O., the Queen's Regt, of a son.
BAILEY—Nov. 19, at Long View Vicarage Drive, Eastbourne, wife of Major C. Bailey, 16th Cav. (Indian Army), of a daughter,

MARRIAGES.

CARSON—MAN—Nov. 13, at St. Leonard's Church, Hythe, May, daughter of H. Garnet Man, J. P., Barrister-at-Law, to Randal, Cawson, Indian Civil Service.
CORNISH—RAUMGARTEN—Nov. 14, at St. Cuthbert's, Kensington William Henry Cornish, Indian Police, son of W. H. Cornish, late Bengal Police, to Constance Isabel, daughter of Capt. E. P. Warlow, Baumgarten, late 10th Hussars.
DOBSON—COUSINS—Nov. 15, at St. Andrew's, Streatham, Arnold C. Dobson, to Marie Josephine, daughter of the late A. W. Vaughan Cousins, of Singapore.
LEPPER—WATTS—Nov. 14, at St. Mary's Church, Paddington, John Heron Lepper, to Winifred Emmeline, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col J. L. Watts, R. B. E.
LEWIS—BURNIE—Nov. 20, at St. Luke's, Bromley Common, Ernest John Lewis to Alice Mary, eldest daughter of the late Edward Burnie, of Hong Kong.
TWREDIE—CLARK—Nov. 13, at St. Michael's, Playden, Sussex, Maurice Carmichael Tweedie, District Superintendent of Police North-West Provinces, India, son of Col. Maurice Tweedie, Indian Staff Corps, to Mildred Le Gros Clark, daughter of Alfred Ashley Clark.

DEATHS.

BELL—Nov. 15, at Glasgow, Isabel Marguerite, wife of Lieut-Col. William Bell, late 56th Regt., and Army Pay Dept., daughter of the late Major-Gen. Evan Murray Macgregor, Bombay Cav.
GOSSETT—Nov. 17, at 3 Egerton Gardens, Col. William Butler Gossett, late Royal Eng., aged 70.
HAMILTON Nov. 13, at Pirbright, Annie, widow of the late Capt. Thomas Rice Hamilton, 86th Regt., late of Westward Ho.
PEARSON—Nov. 16, at Bootham, York, Richard Pearson, aged 82.
ROGERS Nov. 16, at Blackheath, Kent, Lieut.-Col Henry Gordon Rogers, late 49th Regt., and Staff Officer of Pensioners, aged 71,

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAIR—November, 23, at Dishergarh, the wife of David Blair, of a son. Still-born.
BOURNE—December 3, at Podanur, the wife of J. M. Bourne, of a daughter.
HOYLE—November 3, at Park View, Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. Morris Hoyle, of a son.

DEATHS.

BATE—November 23, at Neemuch, Central India, Barbara Gwendolen, dearly loved and only daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. A. F. Bate, R.A. M.C., aged 4 months.
KERWIN—November 21, at Deesa, Patrick Joseph Kerwin, late Bandmaster, 108th Infantry, aged 43 years.
PARKER—November 27, at Srinagar, suddenly, Frederick Henry Alexander Parker.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m, Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 3-34m., 3-47a. Low water, 10-10m., 9-16a.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor by steamer, Apollo Bunder, 8-15 a. m.,
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Race.
Fancy Bazaar, Town Hall, to be opened by the Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, 4-30 p. m.
Annual Sale, Cama Hospital Grounds, by the All Saints Sisters, 4 to 8 p. m.,
Gaiety Theatre, Thurston's Magical Entertainment.
Roller Skating Rink.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun Sets, 5h. 23m. High water, 4-22m., 5-2a. Low water, 11-23m., Low water, 11-23m., 10-37a.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets, specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Vindobono," will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2 p.m. to-day. Letters, &c., for Aden, will also be despatched by this steamer.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDEN'S.—By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane at 5-15 p.m.

March	Precious	Weber
Plantation	Songs	Clutsam
Valse	Tont en Rose	Waldteufel
Selection	The New Barmaid	Crook
Valse	Phantome	Gung'l
Selection	Floradora	Stuart
Two-Step	Aroma	V Grey

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. MacNiel and Officers of 1st Battalion, the G.I.P. Railway Volunteer StringBand will play the following Programme of Music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band-master commencing at 6 p.m.

Match	The Guard of Honor	Kirl Raps
Fantasia	Alpine Echoes	Herfurth
Pendante	Cusillette	Paul Waches
Reminiscence of	England	Godfrey
Valse	Les Follies	O Beringer
Reminiscences	Scotland	Godfrey
Cake Walk	Mumblin Moss	Thurban

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The Indian Hotels Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of music at W. B. Green and Co's., Apollo Bunder, Bombay, this evening :—

March	Sons of the Brave	Bidgood
Overture	Le Calf de Bagdad	Boieldieu
Valse	Badner-Mad'ln	Komzyak
Selection	The Girl from Kays	Caryll
American Sketch	Down South	Myddleton
Valse	Auf Glatten Fluten	Starke
Andante	Eventide	Myddleton
Two Step	Smokey Mokes	Hollyman

The Indian Hotel's Co.'s European String Band will play the following selection of Music at W. B. Green and Co.'s., Apollo Bunder, Bombay, to-morrow Sunday, the 9th instant, between the hours of 9 and 11 p.m.

March	Mit Muth und Kraft	Von Blon
Overture	Morning, Noon and Night	Suppe
Cornet Solo	Alice where art Thou (Soloist, Mr. G. Reilly.)	
Selection	Il Trovatore	Verdi
Valse	Osterreicho Klange	Wernl
Violin Solo	Mazurka (Soloist Mr. I. Salzinger)	Wieneruwsky
Andante	Chant Sans Paroles	Tschaekowsky
Intermezzo	Cavalleria Rusticana (By request)	Mascagni

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

One Labourer Killed.

A THREE-STORIED house, under repair, belonging to one Mr. Fiddaalli Abdul Russul Atterwalla, a Borah, and standing in Agiary Second Lane, out of Fort, suddenly fell to the ground with a crash yesterday afternoon. This house was recently purchased by its present owner when it was in a very delapidated condition. Mr. Fiddaalli put it under repair, and decided to add another storey to the old structure. The house in question had no side-walls of its own, but the walls of adjacent house supported the whole structure. It was only after the collapse of the house that its wooden frame-work was discovered at places almost rotten. However, Mr. Fiddaalli went on with the repair and the work of raising the structure higher by a storey. Of course, the house was vacant when it collapsed, but however there worked in it at the time seven "bigaries," seven women, and five carpenters. The owner of the house with his "mehta" was also in the building, but they all managed to make their escape from it, just as it began to totter. There was also a mortar-mill worked by a bullock, on the ground floor. With the exception of four men who received some slight injuries all escaped, but one Krishna Madhoe, a labourer, was burried under the debris. It was one of the beams on the third floor that first gave way and soon the whole structure was a mass of spars and debris. An alarm was raised and police and the fire-brigade men were soon called to the scene. Police Havaldar, 1831 C. Shanker Sadashive rescued two or three of the labourers. Superintendent Flannagan, Inspector Cozen and Inspector Tayler also repaired to the scene of the accident. Bombay fire-brigade men of different sections were also promptly on the scene with their escape-ladders, and they all worked vigorously under Mr. Rateliff, of the Fort Fire-brigade station. It was not until late in the evening that the body of Krishna Raghoo was rescued from the debris. The bullock was also extricated alive. This bullock was left in yoke in the mortar-mill when the first sign of the accident was noticed. A wooden frame-work had fallen round this bullock, which prevented its being crushed. The labourers slightly injured were Dema Hari, Kasibai, Raghoo Rauji and Parsudhan Gitsingh. They were removed to the G. T. Hospital where they were treated as out-patients and were allowed to go home after treatment. The immediate cause of the accident is not yet known. Mr. R. M. Phillips, Deputy Police Commissioner, also visited the scene of the accident. The adjacent buildings to the ill-fated one have received but slight injuries.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A SOLICITOR.

No Professional Misconduct Established.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered judgment in the notice of motion of 6th October, in suit No. 787 of 1904, and in *re* Mr. Manchershah B. Chothia, a solicitor of the Court. The important question in the notice was, whether Mr. Chothia had utilised, either for his own benefit, or for the benefit of his new client Khima Khusal and Co., information which he had obtained from Sursingh Mathuradas, his old client, in another matter. The arguments have been reported. The Hon. Mr. Scott, Advocate-General, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji, Kundar and Chottoobhoy, appeared for Khima Khushal and Co ; in support of the notice, which asked that Mr. Chothia should be restrained from utilising the information. Mr. Inverarity, appeared to oppose the notice on behalf of Mr. Chothia.

The learned Judge recapitulated the facts leading to the inquiry, and the arguments advanced by counsel, and the evidence recorded by the Court, in the course of the regular investigation. He then said that upon the evidence before him, he was unable to say that it was a necessary inference from it, that Mr. Chothia got information for the application from the agreement first, and then used the search in the Registrar's Office as a mere cloak to shield himself from any imputation for breach of faith towards his former client, the defendant Sursingh. It was, no doubt, a circumstance against Mr. Chothia that both in the application and in the agreement, seven properties were specified ; whereas the Registrar's book showed that the defendant had an eighth property. The reasons Mr. Chothia had given in cross-examination, as to why this eighth property was omitted from the application for execution (if he had, as he stated, proceeded in the preparation of that application on information obtained in the search, in the Register Office), were not quite satisfactory. The absence of the eighth property from the application, and the correspondences between the schedule to the agreement and that to the application and the reference ; the agreement in two places in the notes taken at the search in the Registrar's Office ; were circumstances which did raise a suspicion against Mr. Chothia ; but, on the other hand, the search taken in the Sub-Registrar's Office ; the certificates obtained from the Collector ; the correspondences that were between the schedule to the application and the Sub-Registrar's book, and the eighth property in the clerks notes and the register, made it reasonably doubtful whether Mr. Chothia used the information contained in the agreement, without and before obtaining it from the Sub-Registrar's book. In a case of this kind, strictness of proof was required ; to enable him to make a report to the learned Chief Justice and Judges, he (Mr. Justice Chandavarkar) must be satisfied, on the materials before him, that there was a reasonable probability, if not certainly, of the charge of professional misconduct being clearly established. He was not satisfied on that head. The defendant's present attorneys several times called for the agreement ; Mr. Chothia was unable to send it to them ; because, he said, it was missing. He never alleged that he held it for his father, as his father's solicitor ; the defendant had no right to it ; and, therefore, the defendant was not entitled to call for the document. At last, on 9th October 1906, he sent the document to the defendant's attorneys with a letter, in which he said he sent it to them "for perusal." Whether Mr. Chothia held the agreement for defendant, or for his own father, was not the material question. The question was, whether rightly or wrongly, he "bona fide" believed that the document belonged to his father. On this point too, the circumstances were so evenly balanced, that the court was unable to draw any conclusion against Mr. Chothia. Lastly, it had been urged for him that as the information about the properties mentioned in the schedule to the agreement was obtained from the Collector's records, and communicated to Mr. Chothia by a broker named Chunilal, and as the defendant had denied at the time of the execution of the document that he had employed Chunilal as his broker, the information embodied in the agreement must be treated as having been obtained by Mr. Chothia from a person who had no connection with the defendant. The agreement showed that the clause as to brokerage was struck out ; that circumstance was advanced as corroborating Mr. Chothia's statement. But, on the other hand, Mr. Chothia had mentioned Chunilal as the defendant's broker in his letter of 1st August 1906. On this point, too, the evidence was so equivocal that the Court must decline to draw any inference adverse to Mr. Chothia. The result, upon the whole, was that in the opinion of the Court, the materials were not sufficient to make out a "prima facie," case for enquiry by this Court, under its Disciplinary Jurisdiction, against Mr. Chothia. The Court would hear counsel on Monday on the question of the costs, undertaken to be paid by Mr. Chothia before the inquiry and of the costs of the inquiry into the allegations of professional misconduct made by the defendant against Mr. Chothia, which allegations the Court had held not proved.

OFFENCE UNDER THE BOMBAY ABKARI ACT.

Successful Appeal by Government.

IN the High Court, Appellate Side, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton have disposed of an appeal by Government in the case of Chholpha bin Malharappa, who was in April last convicted by Mr. I. V. Naik, second class Magistrate at Khod, of breach of the license conditions, section 45 (c) of the Bombay Abkari Act and of 1878, and was fined Rs. 40, or in default ten days' simple imprisonment. In appeal to Mr. H. L. Painter, first class Sub-divisional Magistrate at Dharwar, the conviction and sentence were reversed, and the fine was ordered to be refunded. Mr. Sumitra Anant appeared before their Lordships for the accused ; and Mr. M. B. Chaubal, Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Batty, in disposing of the appeal, reviewed both the facts and the law of the case. His Lordship said : This is an appeal by the local Government from the order of acquittal, by which the accused, an employe of a license-holder, was on appeal acquitted of the offence with which he had been charged under section 45 of the Bombay Abkari Act. The local Government, in appealing, asked this court to set side the acquittal, and convict the accused on the facts held proved by the lower courts, of an offence under section 43 (g) of the Abkari Act, which has been held applicable to facts such as those in the present case in 2 Bom. L. R., 664, and the cases there cited. There is no doubt that, these rulings do apply in the present instance, and the facts alleged, if proved, amount to an offence under section 43 (g). Objection is taken, however, as to the qualification of the mamlatdar, who originally tried the case. It is not suggested that section 191, Criminal Procedure Code, is applicable, as a complaint was formally made, on which action was taken. But admittedly the mamlatdar did receive certain information before the complaint came to him and reported on it, expressing an opinion as to the facts. Now, no doubt this would have been very good ground for applying for a transfer ; and the court would have had to consider very closely whether the accused was likely to get an impartial trial notwithstanding. But no such objection was taken at the time, and the suggestion that section 556, Criminal Procedure Code, would apply to the magistrate, as a person interested, is a suggestion to which we can give no weight. The phrase "interested" does not imply more intellectual interest, but something of the nature of an expectation of advantage to be gained or of a loss, or some disadvantage to be avoided, by the person who is said to be interested in the case. We think that is clear from the section. The mere fact that the enquiry was made by the magistrate should not be regarded as a disqualifying ground, is clear from the last para of section 556 as amended. On the whole we think, that there was no legal objection or ground which would have deprived the magistrate of jurisdiction ; and we do not think, having regard to the evidence in the case, and the opinion formed by the lower Appellate Court, that the accused was in any way prejudiced by his trial by the mamlatdar, the lower Appellate Court having arrived at the same conclusion on the facts as that arrived at by the mamlatdar. We accordingly set aside the order of acquittal and convict the accused under section 43 (g) of the Abkari Act. We also restore the sentence of fine of Rs. 40, or in default ten days' simple imprisonment, originally passed.

TEMPLE ESTATES IN DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. JUSTICE CHANDAVARKAR.)

AT the High Court, yesterday, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, a rule for injunction, issued against the defendant in the suit of Gopalacharya Sudarshanacharya, against Ramanujacharya Nathmalacharya, was called on. It had been argued on the previous afternoon by Mr. J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji, Dinshah and Co., on behalf of the plaintiff ; and by Mr. P. J. Padshah, instructed by Messrs Nanu Hormasji and Co., on behalf of the defendant. The rule was to restrain the defendant who was the present Mahant and Sibayet, or manager and officiating-priest of the temple of Shri Balaji, in Kandewadi, from disposing of properties, approximately stated to be rupees five lakhs in value. The plaintiff stated that he was the adopted son of Sudarshanacharya, and as such he claimed to the sacerdotal dignities and the emoluments driving out of them. The case for the plaintiff, as outlined by counsel, and disclosed in the affidavits, showed that some years ago, came from Mysore a Brahmin of the Acharya class, to Bombay. His name was Trivangal ; he was in indigent circumstances, almost a beggar. With him he brought the idol of Shri Balaji, who remained for sometime a deity unenshrined in a temple. This was at the time when considerable opium speculation was indulged in ; when the First Parsi Baronet Sir Jamsheedji Jeejeebhoy, and the Banajis, amassed colossal fortunes. Now, Trivangalachoryo was not only a man of parts, but an astrologer who could read the stars and planets. In those days, the astrologers played a prominent part in the mercantile line among other walks in ordinary life. They were much in vogue, and were called upon to find out an auspicious figure or a number for speculation for a particular person. Success in prognosticating future prospects of his constituents soon enabled Trivangal to inspire confidence ; among them was the great Marwadi speculator, Ramlal Thakarsidas, who carried on opium speculations to an enormous extent and in lakhs of rupees. Ramlal, benefitted as he had been by the able and shrewd advice of Irinhgal decided upon building a temple for the enshrinement of the idol of Shri Balaji whose reputed sanctitude drew to it a multitude of devotees with valuable offerteries. Trivangal was the first Mahant and Sibayet or officiating priest and manager. With the growing reputation of the temple and of the deity installed in it, the revenues went on increasing. Out of these incomes properties were purchased which had become the subject-matter of the suit.

The defence was that the temple was founded by the Lobana community of Bombay, the properties in the suit were trust-properties in virtue of a trust deed. They were in the possession of validly constituted trustees. On the death of Sudarshanacharya, the last Mahant the defendant was installed Mahant in his room amidst ceremonies conducted with great pomp, unction and circumstance.

Arguments in the merits or demerits of the rule were yet incomplete, when a conference of council took place in Court, and Mr. Inverarity moved, for a consent-decree, to which Mr. Padshah acceded. By the terms of the decree, the defendant undertook not to alienate or dispose of any property involved in the proceedings ; he undertook to lodge the books of accounts in the office of Messrs. Nanu Hormasji and Co., his solicitors, and not to remove them ; to allow inspection of the books to the plaintiff, and of other accounts, as specified in the order of the Court.

The notice was thereupon discharged by the learned Judge.

JURISDICTION OF SUBORDINATE COURTS.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Justice BEAMAN.)

Yesterday, Their Lordships disposed of a civil reference made by the District Judge of Surat in connection with a suit instituted by a co-sharer to recover specific sums of money. The Plaintiff in this case, one Manibai Naranji, brought at first a suit in the Court of the second class Subordinate Judge of Balsar to recover from the defendant, one Haribhai Monbhai and 8 others, the sum due to him on account of his share of the profits of the village of Toli and the Sir lands of Kabilpore by virtue of an agreement, dated 1st May 1895, between the Plaintiff and the defendants for the purpose of collecting the revenue of the villages in question.

The defendants then raised a plea that under clause 31, schedule II of the Provincial Small Causess Court Act, that Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit as it was a suit for accounts. Subordinate Judge therefore held that it had no jurisdiction to try it on its Small Causss side, and under section 57 of the Civil Procedure Code directed it to be returned for presentation to a court having jurisdiction in the matter. The Plaint was accordingly returned, but it was immediately presented to that Court on its regular side. The defendants again raised an objection to the jurisdiction of that Court to hear the suit, and the Court being of opinion that the objection was well founded, directed the plaint to be returned for presentation to the proper Court,

The plaintiff therefore made an application to the District Judge who, in submitting the case for the orders of the High Court, raises the question whether article 31 of the Provincial Small Cause Court Act applied to the circumstances of the case. He is, however, of opinion on the strength of the cases reported in 6 Bombay L. R. 370 and 30 Bombay 147, that this case is cognizable by a Small Cause Court,

The reference coming on for hearing, their Lordships observed that Defendants having obtained an order from the Small Cause Court to which no exception was taken, that the case was one to be heard in the Subordinate Court on the General side. Their Lordships are of opinion that Defendants are now precluded from contending that the case should be heard in the Small Causes Court and that the case must be heard in the Court of the Subordinate Judge on the General side.

A NEEDLESS REFERENCE

(Before the Chief JUSTICE and Justice BEAMAN.)

Yesterday their Lordships disposed of a case submitted by the District Judge of Khandesh in connection with a reference under section 617 of the Civil Procedure Code.

The circumstances of the case are that one Dhondu Shama presented a plaint to the Subordinate Judge, Yawal, describing the defendants, one Ganpat valad Parashram and others, as agriculturists by occupation, and claiming to recover from the defendants a sum of money due on a bond. He did not produce the Conciliator's Certificate under section 46 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. He stated in the plaint that an application was made to the Conciliator, and that the suit was instituted in order to prevent its being time-barred. The question in the present case is whether the Court should reject the plaint for want of the certificate, or whether the plaint should be admitted and time granted to Plaintiff for producing it. The Sub-Judge was of opinion that the plaint should be rejected. On the face of it, it is clear that the Defendants being agriculturists, a Conciliator's certificate must be produced with the plaint.

The object of the legislature in framing section 47 appears to be that the parties should first go to the conciliator who has to endeavour to induce them to agree to an amicable settlement, and failing that, to give the necessary certifiate to the applicant. The Plantiff can go to the Civil Court and not before. This order will be reversed if the Plaintiff comes to the Court before making any application to the Conciliator under section 30 of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, or having made it, before obtaining the prescribed certificate. When the suit is filed in the Court, the Plaintiff can hardly have a desire for amicable settlement and the chances of such a settlement are extremely reduced. The procuring of the certificate then becomes purely a formal matter for the purpose of satisfying a technical objection to the suit. There can be no real desire or incentive for an amicable settlement and the Conciliator cannot therefore hope to induce the parties to agree to an amicable settlement. The Sub Judge therefore rejected the plaint saying that the plaintiff could have waited until he got the certificate without fear of the bar of Limitation.

After hearing Messrs Patwardhan and Vidvans, vakils on behalf of the plaintiff and the defendants, respectively, Their Lordships observed "in our opinion this reference to us has been most needlessly made as the point involved is of no practical importance in the case and the Judge might very well have disposed of it himself. But as there has been a reference to us we must assume, notwithstanding the form of the question, that the plaint has been admitted ; and if the plaint has been admitted, then the obvious course is for him to stay proceedings until the certificate is produced."

ILLEGAL SENTENCE OF WHIPPING

ON the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon Mr. Justice Batty and the Hon. Mr, Justice Heaton have disposed of a reference made in the case of Lavya Walad Amrita who was in October last convicted of theft by Captain Vere de Vere Hunt, first class cantonment magistrate of Ahmednagar, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive fifteen stripes. The reference was made by Mr. J P Orr, District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, who stated that the sentence of whipping passed on the accused was illegal under section 391. class 3, of the Criminal Procedure Code as the sentence of imprisonment was only two months. He therefore requested the High Court to reverse that part of the sentence. Their lordships dicision was as follows :—In accordance with sections 391 (3) of the Criminal Procedure Code and Criminal Ruling 2 of 1900 the Court sets aside the sentence of whipping passed on Lavya Walad Amrita.

POLICE COURT.

THE TRAMWAY FRAUDS.

Gibbons' Account Books.

The case in which Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, ordered summons to be issued against Mr. Hamilton, formerly manager of Messrs. Gibbons and Company for disobeying the orders of the Police under a Section of the Police Act stands adjourned until the 11th instant. It may be remembered that Mr. Sullivan, Inspector of Police, had ordered Mr. Hamilton to produce the account books of Messrs. Gibbons and Company for certain months. Mr. Hamilton did not comply with the order, stating he was ill at the time and had no power to produce those books. It was decided on the last occasion that the Court should be satisfied on the point and the hearing was fixed for yesterday. But the doctor who treated Mr. Hamilton refusing to attend the Court to give evidence until he was served with a subpœa, an application was made to the Magistrate accordingly, and the inquiry stands adjourned.

A DEGRADING SENTENCE.

Before Mr. Justice Miller, (Madras) Mr. T. Richmond, Barrister-at-Law, moved for the admission of two Criminal Revision Petitions on behalf of Vaithee and two others against certain proceedings which took place in the Tanjore District. The respondent, who was the Village Munsiff of Uluvoor, was alleged to have convicted the petitioners on the 3rd February last of a petty theft and sentenced them to be kept in stocks for three hours, and the petitioners were also alleged to have escaped from the custody of the village servants. The Village Munsiff accordingly brought a charge against the petitioners under Section 224 I. P. C. before the Stationary Second Class Magistrate of Tanjore and the petitioners were discharged by that Magistrate on the 27th May, 1905. Hereupon the Village Munsiff obtained an order from the District Magistrate and a re-trial of the complaint against the petitioners was heard afresh by the Second Class Magistrate of Vallum and the petitioners were again discharged on the 30th October last. Since then the Village Munsiff had petitioned the Stationary Second Class Magistrate of Tanjore, requesting that Magistrate to take steps to see that the sentence of being kept in stocks was carried out and the Magistrate had entertained the application and issued a notice to the petitioners. In these circumstances the petitioners prayed that the order of the Magistrate, taking cognisance of the Village Munsiff's application and issuing a notice upon the petitioners, might be set aside. Under Section 15 of the Charter Act, the petitioners further sought to set aside the order of the Village Munsiff sentencing them to be placed in stocks, on the following among other grounds :—(1) That the petitioners were never tried according to law and sentence passed in their presence, to be placed in stocks; that the degrading sentence of putting in stocks was illegal, having regard to the social standing and position of the petitioners ; that the articles alleged to have been stolen exceeded one rupee in value and the Village Munsiff had no jurisdiction ; that the whole proceedings ending in the prosecution of the petitioners for escaping from custody was the result of a concoction by the Village Munsiff and certain Kallars, with whom the petitioners were on terms of enmity ; and that the petitioners were twice prosecuted for the alleged escape and were discharged, and the Village Munsiff was still threatening to carry out the degrading punishment above referred to.

His Lordship, after hearing Mr. Richmond, admitted the petitions.

RIVAL "PANDARASANNADHIS."

KUMBAKONAM, 4TH DEC.—The Joint Magistrate of Kumbakonam has taken action, under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to preserve public peace, a breach of which was to be apprehended if unrestrained freedom of action were given to the two rival claimants to the headship of the Dharmapuram Mutt, whose senior *pandarasannadhi* died on Saturday last.

In the course of his proceedings the Joint Magistrate said that Sivagayana Sambadhar, *Pandarasannadhi* of Dharmapuram Mutt, who relinquished his rights as head of the Mutt in favour of Manika Vachaka Desikar *Pandarasannadhi* of Dharmapuram, by a duly registered document some years ago, died at Tirupperundai on the 1st instant. The *Pandarasannadhi* in possession of the Mutt sent a telegram to the Magistrate, urging his rights to perform the funeral ceremonies and to take possession of the personal property of the deceased. Necessary Police arrangements having been made, it was necessary also to issue an order to the parties with a view to ensure a peaceful funeral. As it appeared that the nominee of the deceased was likely to assert his rights with the aid of the *Thambiran* of Tirrupperandal, who was a bitter enemy of the Dharmapuram *Pandarasannadhi* now in possession, notice was given to all the parties concerned to appear on Monday and show cause why an injunction, under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, should not be issued, restraining one or both sides, so as to avert any breach of the peace. The Magistrate heard both sides and was satisfied that some restraint was necessary, under the circumstances. The question, however, was which party was to be restrained.

The nominated successor's party—the counter petitioners—urged that they were in possession of the site of the grave, which was private land, that they had performed the burial ceremonies and were now engaged in performing the daily obsequies, and that there were no grounds for disturbing them. The other party of the *Pandarasannadhi* in possession—the petitioners—urged that they had a right to perform the funeral rites. The contentions on either side were based mainly on a consideration of the advantages to be derived from being the chief mourner in the funeral rites of the deceased—advantages that might materially strengthen the ensuing struggle in the Civil Court for succession. This Court was not, therefore, bound to pass any order as to rights ; and the injunction under section 144 C. P. C. would be justified in the interests of public peace without prejudice to the claims that either party might set up in the suit. The Magistrate was satisfied, on hearing both the sides, that there was no immediate obligation on the part of the party in possession to perform the funeral rites at Tirrupperandal itself, which, according to their own admission, was the camp of their enemy—the *Thambiran* of Tirrupperandal. This man had given his own garden for the burial and had urged that he had a right to keep outsiders from entering the same if he chose. Be that as it might, seeing that the funeral rites had already commenced, and that there was the third day, the petitioners might regard the situation inevitable, and start their rites at Dharmapuram itself, as they said such a course was not against usage. The counter-petitioners's party was in possession of the grave ; they had performed the burial and the consequential rites for three days, and, as such, they should be allowed to continue without any interference or disturbance which the Magistrate has interdicted by the present order. He has at the same time ordered that the counter-petitioner's party should not in any way molest or prevent any person belonging to the petitioner's party who wished to enter the burial ground and make any offerings in order to pay his respects to the deceased, provided that, in

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SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1906.

ANTHROPOLOGY UNDER TRIAL.

THE science of Anthropology, while lacking not support, has had many detractors, who have styled it inexact and visionary. Among the latest to step into the arena and cast down the gage of battle is M. Jean Finot, who, while attempting to decide the question as to what constitutes national distinctions and to argue away the universal race-prejudice, which is one of the most serious stumbling-blocks to the amity of nations, levels all the batteries of his learning and experience against those who try to classify human beings according to the shape of their skulls, their features, or the colour and texture of their hair. "There are as many anthropological schools as there are divisions among men," he writes. "Their arbitrariness is obvious. It is sufficient to examine their foundations to see their fantastical character. Whereas some only try to divide humanity into four strictly district branches, others, more generous, go so far as to present hundreds of divisions and sub-divisions. The multiplicity of all these systems and the impossibility of defending these outrageous and extravagant hypotheses are so many warnings to unprejudiced people to guard themselves against these quasi-scientific discoveries. What increases the difficulty of locating oneself in this labyrinth is that every classification, whatever its value, is decidedly vague and idealistic; for with rare exceptions human beings as anthropological types or divisions are everywhere commingled." Taking his stand on statements of this kind, it is no wonder that M. Finot finds something amiss with every theory ever put forward by the students of racial differences and characteristics. He commences by attacking the Aryan theory, put foward by Gobineau in 1854, to the effect that all science, art and civilization spring exclusively from one sole dolichocephalic family, the various branches of which have ruled in every civilized country in Europe; and that this divine family is none other than the Aryans, who, as long as they arrived from Asia to make good from time to time the waste of superior blood, helped humanity to maintain a certain level. Their immigrations having ceased, humanity becomes a prey to an invading corruption. The brachycephalic multiply like vermin and repulse the dolichocephalic on every side, and ruin threatens them in all directions. In exposing the apparent insufficiency of Gobinism, M. Finot discusses first the subject of craniometry and points out that if that test be strictly applied the Frenchman sinks to the same level as the Mordwa, the Tartars, and the Votiaks, and the Dutch and Normans in Europe to the same level as the Southern Chinese and the Bororo of the Amazon basin; in other words that the test of the cephalic index recoils upon those who seek to use it as the touchstone of the organic inequality of races. He next turns to prognathism, which many anthropologists have adopted as a method of classifying mankind, and shows that this test merely results in placing the French, Chinese, Molucca Gipsies, Lapps and Jews on the same level, and in delegating the ancient Romans to a lower level than the Kaffirs and the Malays of Sumatra; and he pauses for a moment to flout Topinard for having invented his nasal transversal index from insufficient data, namely one Papuan, one Australian, and one Cochin Chinese bust. Lastly he discusses the very origin of the so-called Aryan race, pointing out the various conflicting opinions regarding their physical appearance, favourite occupations, and moral tendencies, and casts the gravest doubts upon the theory that they ever existed at all as a separate race, on the grounds that the term "Aryan" includes three perfectly distinct types—, the ancient Pelasgi and Iberi, who were small, brown and dolichocephalic; the Germani, Kymri and Gauls, who were tall, fair, blue-eyed and dolichocephalic; and thirdly the Celts and Slavs, who were brown-haired and brachycephalic. He likewise combats the myth of the Latin races, and by a series of examples, of which the French nation is perhaps the most forcible, emphasizes the impossibility of analysing the ethnical composition of peoples and races.

So much for M. Finot's destructive labours. His constructive work is based solely upon the theory that all national distinctions, that all the supposed antagonism or scale of inherent superiority or inferiority among races, arise solely from *milieu* or environment and from mixture or crossing of blood. In support of the theory of *milieu*, he brings forward a variety of instances drawn from both human and animal life, of which the most striking are perhaps those of the inhabitants of L'Aveiron divided into two clearly marked types corresponding with the silicious and calcareous divisions of the district, of the brown beasts of the Rigi whose colour pales after a few years' sojourn in the valley of the Saone, and thirdly of the Americans who after the second generation approximate in type to the Red Indian Iroquois and Cherokees. "Later on" he writes of the Americans, "the glandular system is reduced to the minimum of its normal development. The skin becomes dry like leather, losing its glow of complexion and redness of cheek, which are replaced by a muddy tint and among women by an insipid pallor. The head becomes smaller and rounder or pointed, being covered with hair, smooth and dark in colour. The neck lengthens. There is observed a large development of the zygomatic bones. The eyes sink deeply into the sockets and are somewhat close to each other. The iris is dark. The bones become particularly elongated at their upper extremity, so much so that France and England manufacture a peculiar kind of glove for North America, the fingers of which are exceptionally long." As regards the crossing of blood, he emphatically denies that it implies physical degeneracy or ultimate disappearance, but affirms on the contrary that under normal conditions inferior types become better by crossing without causing any degeneration of the race or of the so-called superior classes. As an example of this phenomenon he adduces the names of several people, who may be styled representative of the insular genius of England but who are far from being pure English, such as Tennyson, Swinburne Rossetti, Millais, Disraeli. This may pass; but we must take serious exception to the inclusion of such names as Ouida and Marie Corelli in the list of mental Titans. His final verdict is summed up in the following words:—"The history of human varieties may be reduced to these most simple facts, viz., that primary races formed under the influence of the *milieu* have never ceased mixing among themselves on the occasions when they meet, especially during the migrations of peoples. The consecutive crossings which have taken place under the influence of *milieu* acting incessantly everywhere, have given birth to a number of intermediary types which serve as links uniting humanity. It is cross-breeding which finally levels all the types created by the *milieu*."

M. Finot's work which he publishes under the title of "Race-Prejudice" is absorbingly interesting, particularly the portion devoted to a masterly defence of the American Negro, but we do not think it will succeed in belittling or checking the labours of the anthropologist. For, after all, modern Anthropology only endeavours to sort the intermediary types upon which M. Finot lays such stress, quite irrespective of the old Aryan and Latin theories; while the major portion of its work is confined to the classification and comparison of social and religious customs and phenomena, without which our knowledge of other branches of the human race would be worthless. Anthropometry, in fact, is not Anthropology, but only a small branch of it; and had M. Finot recognised this fact more fully, he would possibly have instituted a less rigorous onslaught upon the main science, and perhaps might have retired altogether from his position. Anthropolgy, as it is, stands not a whit abashed, and can afford to congratulate M. Finot on a very intellectual treatise.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL CONTRACT. The question of who is to run the new Australian Mail Service is by no means settled. The contract was given to Sir James Laing and Sons of Sunderland and the question immediately arose whence are to come the other ships which Sunderland was unable to supply in the limited time. The answer would seem to be given in the announcement that a new contract has been entered into by a syndicate composed of the original firms—Messrs. William Beardmore and Co., Messrs. Vickers Sons and Maxim, Lord Armstrong, Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth and Co., and Mr. J. W. Potter of Messrs. Birt, Potter and Hughes of London. The Australian decision was to accept the estimate for the eight steamers considered necessary, amounting to three million pounds. The *Investor's Review* has gone carefully into the figures and puts the case clearly and draws deductions which are by no means hopeful for the Commonwealth. To pay 5 per cent. upon the capital would require a nett revenue, after allowing for all charges, of £150,000 per annum. The Commissioners are quite convinced that this can be earned. They calculate that 3,790 "round trip" passengers at £112 per head will give £425,000; 1,840 second-class passengers at £63 per head, £115,900; and 5,400 third-class at £30 per head, £162,000, or a total passenger revenue of almost £702,000. Is there any probability of such numbers being attained? Australia is a far-away country, and little more than five round trips at the outside can be accomplished by a steamer during the twelve months. Australia is also a country that keeps out immigrants and exports its rich men; there is, therefore, small probability of either third-class or first-class traffic of the magnitude estimated. Those who get rich in Australia are not numerous at any time, and the majority of them, when they have made a fortune, go home to the old country and do not make the full round trip. Our contemporary questions whether the two chief lines running to Australia together made £425,000 on first-class passengers last year, and characterises the whole estimate of revenue as fanciful. Everyone knows how exceedingly difficult it is to form a true estimate of expenses even in so small a matter as house-keeping and it is obvious that the difficulty increases in far more than arithmetical progression when such a large business is at stake. Added to this the fact that there is the political belief in Australia that its inhabitants abhor everything that is not of the Commonwealth, and the result is that the optimism displayd may be belied. Behind it all is a note of hope. Should the Commonwealth find their calculation entirely wrong they may be induced to devote their attention to a larger carriage of third-class passengers and this would be beneficial, not only to the most exclusive Colony but to England as well.

THE CHIN HILLS. That interesting tract of country lying between the Chin Hills, the Lushai Hills and the Arakan and Chittagong Hill tracts does not come into the report of the Administration of India proper, for it is unadministered territory, but it is the subject of a resolution which follows the discussion between the Government and the Local Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam of last year. The present state of affairs is satisfactory, for the tribes have abstained from raids on settled territory and Government reasonably assumes that so long as they do this there is no necessity to incur the expense of bringing them under control. It is well understood, however, on both sides, that punitive measures will follow should any raids occur. Last year the only trouble caused was to neighbouring tribes who feared that the incessant internal feuds might break beyond bounds. The expedition to Wellaung to exact reparation for the murder of two Lungno villages was successful, and had the effect of establishing friendly relations with other tribes in the neighbourhood. Another important step was that made by the Superintendent of the Chin Hills as to the future settlement of quarrels with peoples under Government administration. The marked improvement which is reported as having taken place in the condition of the Chins in the Chin Hills proper is a satisfactory feature of the administration. It also appears that their Chiefs are realising their responsibility for just decisions in cases of dispute. There is very little crime of a serious nature in this tract or in any other of the hill tracts. Trade is increasing and cultivation has been successful throughout the year; the success, which has attended experiments in cultivation, is particularly gratifying. It is to be regretted that Chins still adhere to a wasteful system of cultivation, and have furnished a new example of their improvidence in the methods employed for extracting lac. The question of education, which should alter this, will probably be definitely considered in the near future. The feuds among the administered tribes, East of the Arakan Hill tracts are less satisfactory and are a source of considerable anxiety, but fortunately the administrative boundary has not been violated. The question of extending the Upper Burma and Frontier Crossing and Disturbed Districts Regulation to the Arakan Hill Tracts with a view to exclude from the Shandu territory undesirable traders who are giving rise to discontent among the Shandus by depleting their rubber forests, and the imposition of a duty by the Forest Department on rubber brought from there, are under consideration. The report records good work in several ways, but concludes with the obvious admissions that much remains to be done.

THE NEW ARCHBISHOP. At last, after a good deal of speculation as to his personality, an Archbishop has been appointed to the vacant Roman Catholic See of Bombay. Happily Father Severino Noti is no stranger among us, and his appointment must be regarded as the just reward of many years of earnest labour amongst the large Catholic population of the City. Father Noti belongs to the German branch of the Society of Jesus, which just now seems to be in the ascendant, as the new General of the Jesuits is a German. As all Catholics know, the selection of an Archbishop for Bombay is more or less in the hands of the King of Portugal. This seeming anomaly arose in consequence of the right of patronage given in days of old by the Popes to the Kings of Portugal, under which the monarchs at Lisbon had the right of recommending a suitable candidate to the Vatican for any vacant see in the East Indies. Nowadays it is customary for the Bishops of the three Provinces, Poona, Trichinopoly and Mangalore, to forward to the King of Portugal a list of suitable names when the Bombay See becomes vacant. His Majesty doubtless has some private advice as to the selection of one of the candidates, and no doubt the Archbishop of Goa, or the Bishop of Damaun, (who resides in Bombay and governs ecclesiastically the Goanese who have settled in this city) also have a word to say on the subject. When King Carlos has ticked off a name upon the list of candidates, that name is submitted to His Holiness the Pope, who ratifies it, unless he has some reason to wish another name to be submitted, which has probably never been the case.

THE GRAND CHORD LINE. The history of the Grand Chord Railway line, as related by the Agent of the East Indian Railway on Thursday, gives us an illustration, even more pointed than that of the Barsi Light Railway, told last Saturday, of the extraordinary manner in which the authorities obstructed communications until the necessity for the appointment of a Railway Board was recognised. The entire chord, which extends from Sitarampur to Moghal Serai, is 281 miles and has been constructed at a cost of 415 lakhs of rupees. It will shorten the distance from Bombay and Upper India to Calcutta by fifty miles and will stimulate the coal industry by reducing the distance coal has to be carried to Cawnpore and Northern India by a hundred and ten miles. The benefits that less than three hundred miles of line will secure are so great, according to the statement of the Agent, that it is marvellous it was not constructed as Railway Engineers desired sixty years ago.

The Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Imperator," from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the 7th instant at daybreak.

There will be a meeting of the Board of Scientific Advice in Calcutta on the 17th December.

AT the Karachi St. Andrew's dinner a letter was read from the Commissioner in Sind, Mr. Younghusband, who in expressing his regret at not being present mentioned that he was born in Karachi and on St. Andrew's day. He was telegraphed to in the name of hosts and guests with all good wishes on the anniversary.

FROM the 24th to the 30th ultimo, 2 Europeans, 5 East Indians, 21 Native Christians, 274 Hindus, and 41 Mahomedans died within the limits of Madras, making a total of 343. The death rate was 35·0 per mille, the mean for the ten previous years being 41·4. The deaths are thus classified:—Cholera 2, small-pox 1, fevers 84, bowell-complaints 60 and other causes 196.

GOLD to the value of £240 was found in a bag on a seat by a boy at Newton Heath railway station (near Manchester). He took it to the lost property office, and it was discovered, on inquiry, that it belonged to a lady who had travelled from that place to Manchester. She had missed the money, but had no idea where she had left it. On recovering the £240, she gave the boy threepence.

THE Silver Lambkin, the famous chinchilla cat had died, at the age of seventeen years, at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire. His beauty raised his colour to the most fashionable variety in the world, and his offspring were sought after eagerly. For one of his sons £63 was given—the highest price ever given for a cat. His decendants have won the highest prizes at the Crytal Palace and other leading shows.

FOLLOWING the example of Father Vaughan, the Rev. W. H. Judson, a leading Methodist of Melbourne, who is also the editor of the Australian 'Review of Reviews" attempted to speak in the local Gaiety Theatre one Sunday afternoon on "Melbourne's Sins and Follies," before a large audience. His reception was of the warmest. The stage was bombarded with eggs; one struck him on the forehead. The address had to be abandoned, and he went home under police escort.

THE wireless telegraphy experiments of Malcolm Doolittle, a thirteen-year-old schoolboy, of New Haven, Connecticut, are attracting attention in the United States. He has a complete apparatus in a barn near his home, where he is able to call wireless stations on Long Island Sound, and to intercept commercial messages transmitted from Sound steamers. During the recent visit of the American cruisers Denver, Cleveland, and Minneapolis, young Doolittle maintained communication with the naval wireless operators on board.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

ALL things considered the calmness of the political atmosphere (at any rate outside the House of Commons) is a little remarkable. Here we are on the eve of a great fight or an expected great fight between the people's House of Commons and what Mr. Birrell calls "a Committee of a Tory Club" in other words the House of Lords, but there is no abnormal excitement though some strong language is being used by those who report the action of the Peers in recasting the Government's principal measure. For the moment it looks as if there might be a compromise on the Education question and even if there be no compromise I doubt if the results will be so disastrous to the peers as some partisans believe. I may be wrong but I doubt if the working classes, who of course are the only people who count nowadays, care a hundredth part as much for the Education Bill as they do for the Trade Disputes Bill and this, unless appearances are deceptive, the Lords will consent to swallow After what occurred this afternoon in the House of Commons it looks as if the Lords may also accept the Land Tenure Bill, distasteful though it must be to so many of them. Sir Henry Kimber moved the rejection of this not very revolutionary measure, but only 27 members voted against the third reading. Not that it will matter very much if the Lords were to throw this Bill into the Thames. It is purely a farmers' Bill and all the farmers do not want it. The refusal of the Lords to pass such a measure would not lead to riots throughout the country. Mr. Birrell is believed to be personally in favour of a deal with the Archbishop of Canterbury in regard to denominational education, but he has to reckon with the Nonconformists who, if they are not the backbone of the Liberal party as Gladstone once said, have at any rate a great deal of political influence. The Radicals generally will be sorry if the present opportunity for a good fight with the Lords is missed. What the *Star* has to say on this subject is interesting :

"It is an insult to free men to say to them, as the House of Lords says, that their votes do not count, and that their will cannot prevail. The marvel is that we have endured it so long. The wonder is that we did not turn the House of Lords into an elective Chamber two generations ago. But the truth is that there is very little progress in British politics. Thanks to the party system, we are nearly always as we were, for if a Radical Government crawls forward three inches the next Tory Government jumps back three miles. There is no doubt that latter-day Radicalism is a feeble thing compared with the old Radicals. The Radical party is honeycombed with Laodiceanism. It is enervated by social ambitions and snobbish Worldly Wiseness. There is a dislike for bold action, and a determination to show that a Radical can be very like a Tory. We do not care for Radicalism of this sort. We hope that it will not engineer a compromise on the Education Bill. Such a compromise might please the dear Bishops and the best people, but it would utterly alienate the rank and file of the Radical party."

To say that the Liberal party is enervated by social ambitions is perhaps going too far, but there seem to be an uncommonly large number of its members who are eager for honours.

BRITISH INDIANS AND BRITISH COLONISTS.

Mr. Gandhi and his friends continue their efforts to bring about an amelioration of the lot of their fellow-countrymen in South Africa, but I do not observe that the leaders of the Labour party are giving them much assistance, and I doubt if the mission to India will have any important effect. Mr. Morley was characteristically sympathetic yesterday when he received the deputation who, a week previously, interviewed Lord Elgin, but the Secretary of State for India did not hold out much hope of the Home Government being able to do much except in the way of persuasion, and persuasion I am afraid is of little use in a case where the bulk of the people it is wished to persuade have no friendly feelings towards those who would persuade them Mr. Morley who remembers how often he has been asked a Little Englander thinks it "a great irony" that one of the first matters in relation to Imperial interests brought to the notice of the new Government has been the fact, that a bar sinister is placed in some British Colonies upon many millions of the King's subjects. But it is no use shutting one's eyes to the real condition of things. The plain fact, Mr. Morley says, is:—

We cannot dictate to the self-governing colonies. We can plead, we can argue, we can press for the application of our principles. He was glad to understand that the feeling of many of the white colonists was not unfavourable to the Indians. It was not, after all, very unnatural of the small white storekeeper to exert whatever influence he might possess with the governing classes in the country to keep out very formidable competitors. He could even understand Indians already in the country desiring to keep out immigrants from their native land who might enter into competition with them. But what he could not understand was mere prejudice an insistence on a principle of racial inferiority, seeing that there were many Indians in the Transvaal pursuing professional or mercantile callings who were greatly superior in many of the elements which made up a civilized being to some of those who were readily admitted into the country. The notion that Indians already there should be subjected to any new disabilities and to new elements of humiliation was one which, he confessed, stirred his feelings deeply, as Lord Lansdowne's were stirred by the treatment of Indians under the Boer regime. It was a factor in the case not to be overlooked, however, that in some instances we could more effectively remonstrate with foreign Powers (as we remonstrated with the Boer Republic) than with our own people in the Colonies. (Here Mr. Morley was pulled up by a cry of shame.) He proceeded to say in a sort of apologetic way that was a wide field into which he had been tempted by the remarks of Lord Stanley of Alderly who, I am glad to see is following in the footsteps of his late brother in showing an interest in Indian affairs and all he had now to do was to give them assurances of his sympathetic help. Whatever could be done when the time came in the way of energetic protest against the continuance of any unnecessary disability would be done by the India Office. They might be quite sure he would not be at all slack in backing up the Colonial Office, or possibly in going a little in front.

Sir Muncherjee Bhownaggree's touching confidence in the virtues of a Royal Commission is not shared by Mr. Morley. The right Hon. Gentleman does not agree with Sir Muncherjee that a Royal Commission would "Solve the question." Mr. Morley after prolonged experience of public life doubts whether he can recall the name of any Commission which has solved any question; and to the circumstances the one proposed would certainly not be favourably situated for arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. It would he says quite probably mean a collision with the newly-organised Government at the very outset of its career and this is what the Ministry in power at home evidently do not want. They have apparently decided in spite of the indignation, aroused by the compound disclosures, to leave the Chinese question in all its bearings to "the newly-organised Government. They will do the same with the greivances of the British Indian settlers and traders.

BRITISH EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON.

Speculation is rife especially on the other side of the Atlantic as to who will succeed Sir Mortimer Durand as British Ambassador to the United States, considered by Americans but not by all Englishmen as the blue ribband of our diplomatic service. Amongst the names mentioned are those of Mr. James Bryce, Lord Curzon and Lord Charles Beresford. I put the name of Mr. Bryce first not because I have any reason to belive he will be appointed but because of the three he is the most suitable and would be the most acceptable to Americans generally. In this country, especially in political circles, there has always been a tendency to think somewhat lightly of this distinguished man (great learning is not I fear appreciated by the average Englishman as much as it ought to be) but in the States he has the highest possible reputation. This must be due to his work on the American constitution which the late United States Ambassador Mr. Choate described in a letter that was shown to me as "the very best book on the subject that has been written"—no small praise from such a man. There have been for some time past vague rumours to the effect that Mr. Bryce will before the Government bring in their Irish measure, expected to be the *piece de resistance* next Session will exchange the Irish Secretaryship for a peerage. If this arrangement is contemplated it may possibly have something to do with the Ambassadorship about to become vacant, at any rate if Mr. Bryce as Lord Hindleap or whatever may be his title, assuming he is to be created a peer, wishes to go to Washington there would be no objection to him at the White House. As to Lord Curzon he has great abilities as you in India know but I should not say that diplomacy was his *forte*. Why Lord Charles Beresford should have been mentioned in this connection except that he is married to an American lady I cannot say.

MR. CHURCHIL'S FUTURE.

The talk is as you are aware that if Mr. Bryce gives up the Irish Secretaryship he will be succeeded by Mr Winston Churchill the latter being provided with what he thought he should have had at the formation of the Government a seat in the Cabinet. He has lived down in a short twelve month a good deal of his unpopularity, but his friends (political) as well as his opponents do not seem particularly sorry for him when as some times happen he is caught tripping. Your former Governor Lord Harris has just scored off the self-sufficient young Minister. In reply to a question in the House on Monday Mr. Churchill is reputed to have said "that a non-producing mine" became a "producing mine as the shaft strikes the auriferous reef." This, remarks Lord Harris, is an extraordinary mis-statement and displays a dense ignorance of terms and facts. We have to allow at least two years after cutting the reef in the shaft before any ore can be sent to the mill. Mr. Churchill was one of the guests at the annual dinner of the London district of the Journalists Institute and in proposing a toast he referred to the undoubted fact that in France journalism affords an avenue to political power as it does not in this country. The Chamber of Deputies he declared is divided between lawyers and Journalists; the House of Commons between lawyers and Scotsmen. I always thought that the predominant classes in the French legislature were doctors and journalists. As to lawyers no doubt there are quite sufficient if not two many in the House of Commons. Perhaps that fact has something to do with Mr. Balfour's notorious dislike for gentlemen of the long robe.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.

This venerable Society has just entered upon its 153rd year, and on Wednesday evening the recently elected Chairman of Council (Sir Steuart Colvin Bayley) opened the new Session by delivering the usual inaugural address. Many of the previous Chairmen of the Society have on similar occasions discussed some interesting question connected with their own professional or personal speciality. Sir Steuart modestly said that the only subject on which he could claim any special knowledge was that of India and he should naturally have wished to take as the subject of his address the arts, manufactures and commerce of India, but when Sir Owen Tudor Burne was Chairman a few years ago he took this as the theme of his discourse and went so fully into it as to leave nothing but gleanings. Sir Steuart Bayley therefore devoted himself to what is generally regarded as not the least vigorous branch of the Society's multifarious operations—the Indian Section—which has been in existence nearly forty years and has never been more prosperous than at the present time. Incidentally he observed that the Society's roll of members includes enough ex-Viceroys, Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, members of Council etc., "to furnish a complete, if somewhat mixed, administration." By the way, one of these ex Lieutenant-Governors (Sir James Bourdillon) was amongst the many well known people who listened to the Chairman's address and he received later in the evening the Society's silver medal for the able and judicious paper on "The Partition of Bengal" contributed by him a year ago. Discussing the future of the Indian Section Sir Steuart Bayley pointed out that the history of the Society of Arts has been that of "fissiparious reproduction, that is to say, different sections having grown to maturity, have broken off from the parent society and formed separate specialised associations. It may ultimately," he went on to say, "be the fate of the Indians Section to do this, and amalgamate with other similar societies, into one large Indian association but, at present, I see no probability of this—the time for it, if it ever comes, is not yet. The Indian Section has neither the wish nor the capacity to set up house on its own account, and break off from the parent society—and I only mention the suggestion to discountenance it. But on the other hand, I should welcome a time when the Indian Section of the Society of Arts might absorb the other societies; when, in a building with ample accommodation, the Section might be allowed its own office, library and meeting-room, as a centre of information on Indian subjects. But, perhaps, this, too, is for the present, Utopian." In this connection the announcement he made towards the close of his remarks is not without interest. As hinted above the Society is in these days somewhat cramped for space. "For the past two years" he observed :

The Council were not without hopes that the Society might have received a great extension by becoming amalgamated with the London Institution, and that a new Society might have been established to carry on the work of these ancient Institutions with renewed vigour. As you are aware, the efforts made in this direction have come to nothing. But the Council are now endeavouring to ascertain whether additional accommodation cannot be provided for the Society on the site it has so long occupied, by the acquisition of adjacent premises. Whether this can be successfully accomplished, and on terms which the Society can afford, is a question which is now engaging their very careful attention, and should their endeavours be successful, I have no doubt that the Indian Section no less than the Society at large will be greatly benifited."

I understand that the first of the Indian Meetings for the ensuing session will be held three weeks hence when Mr. A. Yusuf Ali, I.C.S., one of the most promising of the younger civilians will read a paper on what our American friends would call a "live" subject—namely the Mohammedans of India. Mr. Yusuf Ali will deal with the past, present and future of his community, but will of course rigidly eschew matters polemical; party politics being rightly tabooed at the Society of Arts.

INDIANS IN ENGLAND.

There is an interesting article in Monday's *Times* the object of which is to induce the better class of English people at home to take a greater interest in the young Indians who come here in increasing numbers for proposes of study. The National Indian Association which more and more feel the loss of Miss Manning, the Northbrook Society and the Aligarh College Association, each does its best, but there is no real or perhaps I should say close and continuous social intercourse between our Indian friends and what we call good English families. "Most Englishmen" says the *Times* writer "have at some time or other in their lives had experience of the loneliness of London lodgings, and it is not difficult for them to realize how much more forsaken and alone the Indian student must feel in London; in one case which came to the writer's knowledge a young Indian was driven by the misery of his existence in Bloomsbury to commit suicide, and others take to courses which ruin their lives. When all respectable society ignores his existence can the Indian boy, for he is rarely more, be blamed for striking up acquaintance with the people who do offer to speak to him? Is it likely that the lad who is so carelessly pitchforked into London will make very edifying friends? It is at all probable that he will see what is best and most truly representative in English life?" I asked an Indian friend of mine who, I am happy to say, is not one of the isolated, if, when he first came to England, he felt his solitary position very much. "Certainly I did" was the reply "but the solitariness here is nothing like what it is in India." I quite understood to what he alluded; the matter is a delicate one, but it is touched upon by the contributer to the *Times*. Referring to the life of the typical young Indian in England the writer says :—

Being young and of an imitative nature he quickly picks up the manners and the forms of speech which prevail among his associates. This is not, perhaps, in itself a very serious evil, but it is responsible for one of the first disappointments which he experiences on his return. His father presents the boy, on whose education so much has been spent, to an English official who takes an interest in the family; the Englishman is quick to detect in the young man's speech the vulgar intonation and noisy familiarity which characterise a class with whom he is himself careful not to associate at home; he may be candid enough to the father, but he almost infallibly frowns to the son and discards the half-formed project of asking him to his house; the young man is indignant at the coldness of his reception and explains to every one in the village that he was very differently treated in England, and that power makes the Englishman in India insufferably arrogant.—*Various Boys.*

Concluded on page 7.

NEW ARCHBISHOP OF BOMBAY.

CONSISTORY AT VATICAN.

Rev. Father Severino Noti Appointed.

THE CHURCH IN FRANCE AND SPAIN

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

At the Consistory held to-day His Holiness the Pope pre-cognized eighty-four Bishops, including the Rev. Father Severino Noti, Archbishop of Bombay and Father Taveggia, Bishop of Kushnagur.

In his allocation His Holiness compared the Church to a storm-tossed ship and dwelt on the anti-clerical movements in France and Spain. His Holiness exhorted the faithful to unite and overcome hostility in unwavering faith in Christ.

[The Catholics of Bombay will be delighted to hear that their old friend the Rev. Father Severino Noti has been appointed to the vacant Archbishopic of Bombay. The Reverend Father needs no introduction to Bombayites for his personality and his work are well known. He was born in Wallis on the French side of Switzerland on April 12th 1851, and entered the Society of Jesus, December 6th 1871, and was admitted to the profession of a priest, February 2, 1886. He belongs to the German branch of the Jesuits. Father Severino came out to India in November 1885, and in due course became Professor of Mathematics in the College of St. Francis Xavier and St. Mary's Institution. In 1891 he was Rector of St. Mary's College In Bombay. n 1896 he was Military Chaplain at Colaba and in 1898 he resumed the Professorship at St. Francis Xavier College, which post he has continued to hold. Father Noti is a profound scholar. He is President of the Circle Literaire in Bombay and has received a French diploma, Father Noti's appointment has not come as a surprise, for three months ago it was stated that it had already taken place, although no authentic information could be gleaned about it. Father Noti is the writer of several works of merit.]

THE BRITISH COTTON-GROWING ASSOCIATION

Mr. Winston Churchill's Speech.

GREAT FUTURE FOR WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at a banquet given by the British Cotton-Growing Association at Manchester, dwelt upon the widespread activities of the Association in the West Indies, Nyassaland and West Africa, and believed the railway to Blantyre would be completed next year. Lord Elgin, he said, had decided to take measures to facilitate the transport system in Nigeria.

Mr. Churchill hoped to see the railway constructed into Northern Nigeria enabling the planters to send their cotton to the coast.

Mr. Churchill said he ranked the West African Colonies next to India and believed that eventually they would raise up a great amalgamated West African Empire from which a continued steady stream of cotton would issue.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Demand For Gold For India and Egypt.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The condition of the money market continues to occupy attention and it is believed that gold is likely to be earmarked in London both on Indian and Egyptian account.

THE EMIR OF BOKHARA.

Receives a Decoration From the Tsar.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The Tsar has conferred the Order of Saint Andrew on the Emir of Bokhara, who is visiting St. Petesburg, as a reward for his services during the Japanese war

OBITUARY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DECEMBER 6

The death is announced of the following :—

General Sir John Natien ; the Rev. Nicholls, the husband of Charlotte Bronte, and General Guise Tucker, who was found dead on the railway near Portsmouth, terribly mutilated.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

At the inquest on General Tucker, the Coroner' Jury returned a verdict of suicide.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The death is announced of Doctor Lapponi, the Popes' physicians.

[The Rev. Arthur Bell Nicholls who recently lived at Banagher, Kings County, was formerly a curate at Haworth in the time of the Rev. Patrick, Bronte, father of the novelist. Married in June 1854 he gave to his wife the first period of genuine peace and happiness that she had ever known, but it was of short duration for she died on the 31st of March in the following year leaving behind her one of the greatest reputations among modern writers.

Major-General William Guise Tucker is known for his splendid work in Egypt. He was educated at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, and at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, and retired from service as Major-General R. M. A. in 1902 when he was created a Companion of the Bath. He served in the Egyptian campaign of 1882 being at El Magfar, Tel-el-Kebir, Kassassin (two engagements) and El Mahuta, being mentioned in despatches and promoted Brevet Major with medal, clasp and the bronze Egyptian star, 4th class Medjidie. He was also in the Eastern Sudan Campaign of 1884, at El-Teb and Tamai being again mentioned in despatches for turning the enemy's guns upon them. He was then promoted substantive Major for meritorious service. He also commanded the fine Brigade of Royal Marines in London at the time of the Coronation.

...al Sir John Louis Nation, K. C. B., has ...life in India. Born in 1825, son of ... Nation, C. B., H. E. I. C. S., ...my in 1841, became ... Lieut.-Col. 1867. ... Lieut.-General ... in the ... and ... was ...

THE MOROCCO IMBROGLIO.

VOTE OF CONFIDENCE IN THE FRENCH CHAMBER.

"Feverish Haste" Condemned.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE POWERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.],

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

In the French Chamber M. Jaures attacked the Government for the feverish haste displayed over the Morocco affair, declaring that France will be drawn into penetrating the interior.

M. Pichon replied that the Franco-Spanish action was approved of by the Powers. The two Governments were only fore arming against the risk of anarchy and there would not be any intervention except it was absolutely necessary.

The Chamber then passed a vote of confidence in the policy of the Government.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

All the Powers have acceded to the Franco-Spanish Note comprising the arrangement mentioned on the 3rd instant.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Final Reading in the Lords.

REMISSION FIXED FOR MONDAY.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The House of Lords have read a third time the amended Education Bill by 105 against 28. The minority was composed of Catholics and extreme Anglicans.

The House of Commons will consider it on Monday and report.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Further Construction Recommended.

LONDON, DECEMBER 7.

The United States Secretary of the Navy recommends the immediate construction of two additional battleships, one of the largest class and one of sixteen thousand tons.

DISCORD IN PERSIA.

Equal Laws for the Court and the People.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 7.

With the accession of the Crown Prince or Valiahde, Prince Mohammad Ali Mirza, (who is Governor-General of the Azerbaizan Provinces, of which Tabriz is the chief city) as Regent, of the Shah-in-Shah's Dominions, the Parliamentary party of Teheran have received, writes the Persian correspondent of the *Pioneer*, an enormous addition of strength on their side.

The Crown Prince is a greater reformer than his father.

In cabling news that there is discord between the Parliament and the Court party Reuter has not referred to point on which discord rotates. It rages chiefly on account of Parliament's determination to prepare a Code of substantive laws as soon as possible to give relief to Persian subjects.

The Court party, among which there are Royal Princes and Khajjars or members of the Dynasty to which the Shah belongs, naturally regard this work of a Parliament with aversion ; for they clearly see that their aggrandisement over people would cease on the promulgation of an uniform code of laws.

At present the Court party is under Russia's patronage.

Under Russian inspiration they are throwing difficulties in the way of reform. When the Ordinance for the formation of National Assembly was signed and published by the Shah this party refused to take part in the elections, and protested against the Parliament to the Shah. Their attitude was, however, nullified when the Shah summoned them in his presence and told them that they would loose all their power and prestige if they persisted in the opposition. This was too much for them. Hence they were obliged to return two members to the new Parliament.

When a young reformer of the type of the Crown Prince comes to wield imperial power in Persia, it is most certain that the Court party will loose whatever power they now possess for annoying the Parliament, and consequently Russian influence will undergo seriously diminution. Reuter has also cabled that the Parliament is preparing a scheme for a "National Bank" for internal loan. At Teheran there is no such Bank as a National Bank. There are only two Banks—one of England called the Imperial Bank of Persia and the other of Russia called the Banque des Prits de Perse. Most probably the scheme will not go to either of these Banks. By "National Bank" Reuter probably means the national bankers of Teheran ; that is, the Persian merchants who transact banking business.

EARTHQUAKE IN CALCUTTA.

Three Distinct Shocks.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 6.

Three distinct shocks preceded by slight tremors were felt at 6-8, the direction probably being from north to south. About an hour later, at 7 o'clock, two further tremors were felt.

TUTICORIN OYSTER BANKS.

Application for a Lease for Pearl Fisheries.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, DECEMBER 7

Sir Stanley Bois, the well-known Colombo merchant has been staying in Madras in order, it is said, to get a lease from the Madras Government of the oyster beds off the Tuticorin Coast in connection with the Ceylon Pearl Fisheries.

The Madras Government, it will be remembered, last year obtained the services of Mr. James Hornell, the Ceylon Marine Biologist, to report on these pearl banks.

BENGAL CHAMBER'S REPUDIATION.

Mr. O'Donnell's Explanation.

...ROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, DECEMBER 7.

...m to the *Pioneer*, dated London, ...r, states that Mr. O'Donnell ...apers to say that there are ...erce in Calcutta and that ...e real Bengal Chamber ... Parliament as to the ...

THE GRAND CHORD LINE.

OPENING CEREMONY.

Lord Minto at Gya

AN ENJOYABLE FUNCTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

GOMOH, DECEMBER 6.

BANQUET.

Here in a magnificent hall decorated with flags and floral decorations a banquet had been prepared and to this banquet 160 ladies and gentlemen sat down. Mr. Douglas sat at the end of the room with His Excellency on his right and Lady Minto on his left.

At the termination of the dinner Mr. Douglas rising spoke as follows :—

MR. DOUGLAS' SPEECH

"Your Excellencies, Your Honour, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I desire to thank the Viceroy for the honour done to the East Indian Railway administration by consenting to perform the opening ceremony of the complete Chord Line ; also to express my thanks to Lady Minto, His Honour and Lady Fraser and all the ladies and gentlemen who have accepted our invitation. The new Chord—Sitarampur to Moghal Sarai, a distance of 231 miles—cost 415 lakhs of rupees, contains two specially important works, the Sone bridge at Dehre, and the crossing of the Vindhya mountains."

The toast of Lord and Lady Minto was then drunk with the greatest enthusiasm.

THE VICEROY'S SPEECH.

The Viceroy then rose in reply to Mr. Douglas' toast and said :—

"Mr. Douglas, Ladies and Gentlemen,—In the first place I must thank you Mr. Douglas for the kind words you have addressed to Lady Minto and myself in proposing the toast of our health. It has been a great pleasure to both of us to be here to-day and I feel myself particularly fortunate in having had the opportunity of clinching the last bolt in the Grand Chord Railway.

"Mr. Douglas has told us this evening how the line has been constructed in separate sections, each of them calling for the exercise of the highest engineering skill. The Sone Bridge between Moghal Serai and Gya—built by my friend Mr. Palmer—is one of the great bridges of the world, whilst the distinguished abilities of Mr. Highet and the careful construction of Mr. Cockshott have triumphed over the difficulties of the Vindhya Range and have completed the beautiful hill section over which we passed this afternoon.

To-day's ceremony marks the forging of another great link in the East Indian Railway system. It is very interesting to note how the necessity for that link has made itself more evident each succeeding year—how the loop line in the first place carried prosperity to the populations on the Banks of the Ganges, and how the still more extensive railway connection with Delhi and the North brought increased traffic to be met by the building of the smaller chord line and to be followed by still greater demands for railway development, to which the opening of the Grand Chord Railway is to-day's reply. It is even still more interesting to look back on the early days of the East Indian Railway Company. I believe we owe the introduction to India of Railways (and Telegraphs too) largely to the foresight of Lord Dalhousie, though John Company was not at all inclined to support him. The Directors told him his proposals were merely "wasteful extravagence." All the same he beat them and turned the first sod of the East Indian Railway in 1851. The Company itself had been organised in 1845 by Mr. Stephenson, afterwards Sir MacDonald Stephenson, who was really the pioneer of Indian Railways. But much time was spent—I may perhaps in these days say, without disrespect, that much time was wasted —in negotiations with the East Indian Company. The contract was not signed till '49, and the first section of the link to Hughly was not opened till '54. Many of us must often have thought what that delay meant ; for what terrible things it may afterwards have been answerable ; what lives might a few hundred miles of railway have saved—for the East Indian Railway has no ordinary history. Its early days are tinged with the terrible romance of the Mutiny. If the Railway Company had only been a little older what might not it have done in its infancy ! It was the stress of war which could only delay its growth. But we will none of us ever forget the devotion and the heroic defence of the small house at Arrah by Vickers Boyle.

"Now, I trust this great railway is destined to flourish through long years of peace ; to play its part in the development of the trade of India and in the furtherance of the happiness of its people. Mr. Douglas has told us that it is the policy of the East Indian Railway administration to give the fullest possible advantage affordable by the railway—a great transporting agency to both the country and its commerce—a noble and patriotic ambition for which India owes her thanks.

"Ladies and gentlemen, now that Lady Minto and I have arrived very nearly at the end of our tour, and as I see so many Railway friends gathered around me, I really cannot say good-night without thanking them for the innumerable courtesies we have received from them throughout the many hundred miles of our journey. Mr. Douglas and Mr. Dring and very many others, whom it would only be invidious to mention, have done much for the comfort of our tour, which I can assure them we shall not forget.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, I will ask you to join with me in a toast which I am sure will be drunk with enthusiasm, the health of Mr. Douglas, and I venture to couple with it the healths of the able and energetic staff—of all ranks—who have served with him, and success to the Grand Chord Railway. (Applause)."

At the end of the speech Mr. Douglas briefly replied thanking the Viceroy for his kind remarks and saying that anything done for so kind and courteous a gentleman as Lord Minto was truly a pleasure.

The Viceroy and party then left for Calcutta.

RECEPTION AT HOWRAH STATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

The Viceroy, Lady Minto and party arrived at Calcutta this morning from their long tour. They were received at the Howrah Railway Station by the Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation and the Commissioner of Police. They then drove to Government House, where were assembled the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and staff, the Chief Justice of Bengal, the Bishop of Calcutta, the Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils and the principal Military and Civil Officers.

A Royal salute was fired at Fort William as the Viceroy alighted from his train.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Staff arrived in Calcutta from the opening ceremony about an hour before the Viceroy.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES LOANS ACT.

Proposed Amendment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

A Bill to amend the Local Authorities Loans Act will be introduced into the Supreme Legislative Council on the 14th.

The present Act empowers local authorities to borrow only for works. It has been held that "works" does not include surveys which is necessary preliminary to many objects of permanent public importance for example—drainage, water-supply, etc. It is, therefore, proposed to amend the Act to enable local authorities to borrow funds for any purpose to which they may legally apply their revenues.

COLONEL BULL RETURNS FROM KASAULI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, DECEMBER 7.

Colonel Bull, I. M. S., has returned here after being successfully treated at the Pasteur Institute, Kasauli.

JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

Working in the Past Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

A Resolution of the Government of India on Jail Administration has been published for 1905. It shows that the total number of prisoners, including those under trial admitted during year, was 464,660 or 6·4 in excess of the previous year. An appreciable increase occurred in Coorg where it rose to 72 per cent ; Madras 25 per cent ; Burma 10 per cent and the United Provinces 9 per cent. While there were considerable decreases in Bombay and the Central Provinces, there was an increase in the number of persons convicted and imprisoned during the year, of 5·5 per cent. The Inspector-General of Prisons in Madras suggests modifying the law in favour of first offenders in cases resulting directly from general scarcity of food. But the Government of India do not consider it to be necessary, as the law gives the Magistrates power to deal leniently with first offenders.

The escapes during the year numbered 85 against 76 in the preceding year.

The Government of India note with satisfaction that there was a slight decrease in the number of juvenile offenders committed to prison during the year. Over four-fifths of prison population consisted of illiterate persons. There was a rise of 2,637 in the number of previously convicted prisoners and reports under review show that the subject of segregating casual from habitual offenders continues to receive attention and every endeavour is being made in the Madras Jails to carry the principle to its utmost limit. In Bengal it is possible in most jails and appears to be carried out very thoroughly. In the United Provinces the number and percentage of offences committed by convicts during the year varied very slightly from those of 1904, but the actual number of punishments showed a trifling increase. Prisoners were most frequently punished in Burma and the Punjab and in the former province ; this is ascribed to a larger proportion of relapsed criminals in jails of that province, suggesting that sentences for first offences are not sufficiently deterrent in Burma or that Burmans are less susceptible than other races to the reforming influences of jail life. The figures of punishments show that habituals set a bad example to the rest of the prison population, and afford a further proof of the necessity for segregating them.

The total cost of the maintenance of prisoners in jail during 1905 rose by Rs. 3,56,228 as compared with the previous year. The rates varied in different provinces from Rs. 104 annas 12 pies 2 in Coorg, to Rs. 55 annas 11 pies 3 in Burma, and the gross cost of maintaining each prisoner was Rs. 67.

In spite of adverse conditions the health of prisoners in India and Burma was generally good, and the death rate was 19. 23 per 1,000.

SIR JAMES LA TOUCHE

Oudh Taluqdars' Farewell Address.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, DECEMBER 7.

To-day the Taluqdars of Oudh presented a farewell Address to Sir James La Touche at Government House, Lucknow. The Address stated that His Honour's tenure of office had been marked by much peaceful progress in all departments of the administration. Special mention was made of the liberal remissions of Land Revenue when the province was stricken by frost; the extension of Honorary Magistrates' jurisdiction, and sympathetic educational policy.

The Lieutenant-Governor in replying associated himself with the British Indian Association in their grief at the death of the President, the Maharaja of Ajodhya, and thanked the Taluqdars for their hearty co-operation during his five years' tenure as Lieutenant-Governor. "We hear a good deal in these days" the said "of the estrangement between Indians and Europeans, but I venture to think that in Oudh this idea has no meaning. There is a peculiar charm about Oudh and its people which has always warmed the hearts and won the devotion of the European official no less than of the Indian resident, and which has bound the one to the other by a link of good will."

In bidding them farewell he could find no better words of counsel than the advice given them by Sir John Woodburn—"First educate your children and secondly shun debt."

HYDERABAD CUTCHERY FIRE.

Offer of Reward to Know its Origin.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 7.

Notice has been issued by Mr. Pratt, the Collector and District Magistrate of Hyderabad (Sind), offering a reward of Rs. 2,000 for information which will lead to the detection and conviction of the person or persons who set fire to the Collector's Cutchery at Hyderabad. This looks as if the authorities have come to the conclusion that the fire is due to incendiarism.

DELAY IN GOODS TRAFFIC.

Complaint Against the North-Western Railway.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, DECEMBER 7.

Serious complaints have been received from Delhi that piece-goods packed in cases and bales despatched from Karachi now take from 12 to 15 days to reach that station, whereas formerly they only took about a week and that the delay is causing great loss and inconvenience. The Karachi Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Manager of the North-Western Railway on the subject.

RELIEF RETURNS.

Large Decrease During Past Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

The number of persons in receipt of relief is 1,253 in Eastern Bengal and Assam ; 38,748 in Bengal and 1,603 in the United Provinces, making a total of 41,599 which is nearly. twelve thousand less than last week in Bengal The decrease amounts to 10,000.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following Telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, on the 5th December, 1906.

Slight rain during week in parts Kolaba, Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara, Belgaum and Kolhapur. More rain needed in parts Deccan and Bijapur where rabi crops reported to be withering. Slight damage to standing crops by locusts in parts Karachi, Larkana, Satara, Cutch and Kathiawar and insects in parts Thar and Parkar. Crops generally in good condition elsewhere. Harvesting and threshing of kharif crops in progress. Rabi sowing nearing completion. Cotton picking progressing in Sukkur, Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Deccan and Kathiawar. Supply of drinking water sufficient. Water for irrigation purposes adequate except in parts Nasik and Poona. Agricultural stock generally sufficient and in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. Prices of food-grains falling. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Deccan and Karnatak 2 to 30 per cent. less than normal and elsewhere normal to 25 per cent. below. Labourers get sufficient employment in fields. Public health generally good.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay yesterday by the P. & O Co's Mail Steamer "Arabia" were :—Lady Lascelles, Sir Ernest and Lady Cable, H. H. Maharani of Cooch Behar, Two Princesses, H. H. Raj Kumar, of Cooch Behar, Sir Edwin John, General and Mrs. Rewe, Hon. M. Parker, Sir F Saunders, and Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN.

Impetus given by the Amir.

DR. GHANI APPOINTED DIRECTOR.

MOSQUES TURNED INTO SCHOOLS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, DECEMBER 7.

I have just received, from a reliable source in Kabul, some particulars of the scheme of education for Afghanistan which has been under the consideration of the Amir for some time and was approved of by him last week.

The scheme which aims at a simple practical course of training on modern lines was drawn up at His Majesty's request by Dr. Abdul Ghani, late Principal of the Islamia College in Lahore, who served the Amir's father some time as Secretary and was called up to Kabul early this year. Dr. Ghani has been appointed Director of Public Instruction, while Prince Nasrullah, who is showing a keen interest in the subject will be as it were Director-General of Education. A new school is to be started in the capital and the Amir has sanctioned for it an annual grant of a lakh a year for five years. after which it is expected to raise it to the status of a College. The Royal Guest House has been placed at the disposal of the school until a special building which is to be erected is completed. Almost all the mosques in Kabul are to be converted into schools, and lower primary classes will be established in them immediately. The principal will draw its scholars from these mosques and scholarships and stipends will be given to poor and deserving students. The prospectus of this school with a curriculum is to be printed and circulated shortly throughout the country. Three years ago a staff of teachers was got up from the Punjab and a school was founded, but it did not flourish.

Now that an English trained educational expert like Dr. Ghani, whose sound and successful work here is recognised by the Muhammadans of this province has formulated a scheme and will personally carry it out receiving substantial encouragement from the Amir and Prince Nasrullah, there should be little doubt about future results.

DEATH OF SIR ALEXANDER ASHMORE.

Lieut.-Governor of Ceylon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, DECEMBER 7.

Sir Alexander Ashmore, the Lieutenant-Governor, died this afternoon having been operated on Sunday for appendicitis.

[Sir Alexander Murray Ashmore, C. M. G., was born in 1855 and was Lieutenant Governor and Colonial Secretary, Ceylon, since 1904. He was in the Ceylon Civil Service from 1876 to 1893. In 1894 he was acting Colonial Secretary, on the Gold Coast ; Receiver-General, Cyprus, 1895-1900 ; Commissioner to enquire and report on the Transvaal Concessions, 1900 ; acted as Governor of British Guiana, 1901 ; and Government Secretary, British Guiana, 1901.]

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col. Taylor officiates as Cantonment Magistrate (2nd grade) *vic* Major Leslie from 5th November.

VOLUNTEER POSTINGS.

Sir A. Fraser is gazetted Colonel the of Behar Light Horse *vice* Sir J. Bourdillon resigned.

R. Westmocott is appointed Second-Lieutenant Calcutta Light Horse.

Sir Digges La Touche has resigned the Honorary Col Onelay of the United Provinces Light Horse and Naui Tal Rifles,

Major Hallifax, Captain Bowden and Lieuts. Connolly and Smith, all resign their Commissions in the 1st Punjab Rifles.

Lieutenant Smithe is promoted Captain and T. North and W. Angelo and G. Wright to be Second-Lieutenants in the Regiment.

Second-Lieutenant Wyatt is also promoted Lieutenant and F. Jones Captain in the Corps.

G. Smyth and H. Dillon to be Second Lieutenants and Second-Lieutenant Abel is promoted Lieutenant in the Allahabad Rifles.

Colonel L. Porter resigned the Honorary Colonesy of the Lucknow Rifles.

Second Lieut. Tedman and Fanshawe are promoted Lieuts. in the G. I. P. Railway Rifles.

Lieut. Hanson resigned his commission in the 1st B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles.

Second Lieut. Turner to be Lieut. in the Rangoon Rifles.

J. Graham is appointed Second Lieut. in the Coorg-Mysore Rifles.

Second Lieut. Bell is promoted Captain in the Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

A Cair to be Captain of the 1st B.-N. Railway Rifles.

Captain Gibbs of the 2nd Calcutta Rifles resigns his Commission.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Captain Watling, I.M.S., Bengal, are lent to the Central Provinces.

Revs. J. Wright and L. E. Keeding, are appointed Junior Chaplains.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Mr. H. Trotter, Examiner of Accounts, N.-W. Railway, is granted leave for ten months.

It is notified that the Railway Board have sanctioned a Survey for a 5 ft. gauge Railway for Seraikala to Allahabad, 400 miles in length, to be known as the Kashmir Railway Survey.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. L. Kalberer, of the Military Accounts, retires from service on 1st December.

Lieutenant Hardinge, Assistant Military Accountant, is granted leave for one year on medical certificate.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Van Someren acts as Deputy Postmaster-General *vice* O'Shea on leave.

Mr. Homan and Mr. Tallock continue officiating in the higher grades as Deputy Postmaster General in consequence.

Major Rennick of the 40th Pathans is appointed 2nd in command of that Regiment *vice* Lieut Colonel Burne, retired.

Lieut. Kenny of the 32nd Lancers is transferred as 2nd in command of the 57th Lancers.

Major Arderne of the 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery, retires from the service.

Major Clerke of the Royal Field Artillery is posted to the 19th Battery, Royal Field Artillery *vice* Arderne.

Captain Mellor of the Royal Field Artillery is posted to the 64th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Captain Stanley of the Royal Field Artillery, is appointed to the 49th Battery, Royal Field Artillery

Lieutenant Sheppard of the 57th Rifles, has been selected for appointment to the Kurram Militia.

Captain W. S. D. Craven, of the Royal Field Artillery, has been placed under orders for duty in India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

A Correspondent writes :—"The Indian Military authorities, we hear, are now contemplating the advisability of adopting the Home system of obtaining the supply of Leather-manufactured goods, such as Harness, Saddlery, Accoutrements., etc., by contract, instead of as now through Departmental Factories and Workshops. The first step in the direction of this reform will be the abolition in Madras of the Perambore Harness and Saddlery Factory, and thereafter the Cawnpore Factory will share the same fate—sooner or later. A move was made in this direction three or four years ago but the development of the scheme not frustrated by an executive order of Lord Curzon, which was the result of a strong petition submitted to the Viceroy pointing out the hardships the measure would entail on a large number of workmen as against the doubtful character of the saving that it was expected to achieve."

"ENTERPRISE."

Mr. Scovell's New Yacht.

On the fringe of the Harbour of Bombay, where the light of blue water steals in amongst he timber ponds and coal dust of Tank Bunder, the 'Enterprise' has for the last year been gradually taking shape.

'Enterprise' she is by name—or will be when she takes the water this month,—and an enterprise the building of her has been.

An auxiliary schooner, designed by Fife of Fairlie, built by a Hindu boat builder from Damaun, one Doolubdhas Ruttonji by name, supervised by Mr. C. T. R. Scovell the owner, tight and strong as selected teak and good work can make her, she lies to-day taking her copper sheathing, the last touch before she reaches the element which will in future be her home.

It is no light task to build a 100 ton schooner yacht, one which is designed to stand the buffeting of any sea, and to take her owner safely, perhaps round the world.

To anyone who, like the writer, has watched her progress from the ceremony of driving the first bolt last December to the present day, the most striking point is her strength.—Forty six frames she has, each of 5 inches thickness, but 26 are doubled, giving 10 inches of solid wood as a basis for her planking. When she was in frame, before a single plank of her had been bolted in place, she looked as if she would almost float—such was the amount of wood put into her. Now she has taken graceful form—planked right over with 2½ inch, teak and looking as trim as any boat turned out by a Clydeside Yacht Builder.

Her shape is beautiful to the eye ; a long overhanging clipper stem, with a long semi elliptic counter. Too much out of the water at both ends say some wiseacres, but you may belay your faith to Fife of Fairlie and if you want anything else to hang on to, take an extra turn round the skill and luck of the owner. A man who can sail a 45 tonner out from home, can surely be trusted to sail where he will in a 100 tonner, built as 'Enterprise' is built.

Her overhang fore and aft is certainly enormous. 64½ feet on the water line, she measures 100 feet over all. Beam of 16½' and a lead keel of 22 tons to keep her 10' 6" in the water.

When Boreas does not play the game, she still has a card, or two cards, up her sleeve. A couple of Gardner Petroleum motors, two cylinder, 22 horse power, drive twin screws of some 2 feet diameter.

Her cabin arrangement looks excellent, so far as drawings will show it, a for'sal with berths for four men, then aft of this two state rooms. Next on the port side a store-room and galley, while the starboard side has a bath and another small cabin. Still working aft comes the main saloon, entered by a companion way opening into a chart house on deck. This saloon stretches across the vessel in her widest part. Then we have the owner's cabin, also right across, and aft again the engine room and sail lockers.

Main mast 76 feet from truck to step, with a foremast some 10 feet shorter. A bow sprit 15' outboard and a main boom 50' in length. Surely her spread of canvas will be a delight to the sailor's eye.

A health to the sportsman who honours the port of Bombay as the birth place of what should be one of the staunchest yachts afloat, which will, we trust, carry him many a thousand miles over sunny waters and grey, fast in the light airs, staunch when the breezes blow, weatherly no matter what the elements attempt, and a floating example of pluck and 'Enterprise.'

N.

HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, DECEMBER 3.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

THE Nizam has been pleased to order the confirmation of Moulvie Abdul Rahim and of Nawab Muffakar Jung, Bahadur, as Joint Secretary of the Revenue Department and Commissioner of Customs, respectively, in which appointments they have been officiating for the past three years.

Moulvie Abdul Kadar, Subadar of Gulburga, has been ordered to retire, and Moulvie Yusuffudeen Saheb, the First Taluqdar of Maboobnagar, has been appointed in his place. The recognition of the merits of this much injured gentleman has been, indeed, slow ; and though it is a poor consolation for him at this stage of his career, after all the sacrifices he has made and the personal loss he has undergone for the sake of others, yet the advancement itself cannot fail to be appreciated by him and his friends.

THE INSPECTOR GENERAL OF REGISTRATION.

The Government have at last sanctioned an increase in the establishment of the Registration Office, which will be removed immediately to Chudderghat. The details connected with the working of the Stamp Department have also been improved, which cannot fail to be of benefit to the State. It will be remembered that sometime ago the Inspector-General of Registration was engaged in investigating the use of stamps in the various offices of the Jaghirdars, which he was obliged to stop after some time on account of the obstacles thrown in his way by Jaghirdars refusing to allow him to examine the Revenue files, on the ground that the word "Adalat" meant only a Judicial Court and not a Revenue Office. The matter was referred to Government, who have decided that the word "Adalat" includes the Revenue Courts as explained in the Stamp Act. The Inspector General will therefore resume his investigations, and it is hoped that there will be no further hitch on the part of the Jaghirdars.

THE LAW EXAMINATIONS.

The 1st and 2nd class Pleaders' Examinations will begin on the 8th instant and will continue for six days, and the 3rd class Pleadership examination on the 5th proximo and succeeding four days. The Judicial test will begin on the 2nd February and will continue for five days. The examinations will be held in the premises of the High Court. A noticeable feature in the examinations both last year and this year is that no Vakil has been appointed as an Examiner in any subject. These gentlemen have apparently either lost the confidence of the authorities or the honour is considered too great for them.

THE JAREEDA.

The Judicial Secretary, who is in charge of the printing of the *Jareeda*, has made a suggestion that the insubscription to the *Jareeda* should be raised from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 a year, the former amount being insufficient in relation to the expenses of publication. The Muin-ul-Mahams of the Financial Department does not however approve of this, and has directed that, as too many copies are distributed gratis to private individuals, *paigahs*, and other Jagheer offices, they should be stopped. The aim of the Government should be to make the publication as cheap as possible and thus to facilitate a *general* circulation *pro bono publico*.

ONE GLANCE.

1

One glance—it may have meant but naught to Thee;
A fleeting thought, or wayward fancy straying ;
But yet it stole a Heart—my Heart from me,
That ardent glance, a stranger's love betraying.

2

Thy name—I know not—what is it to me
When Fancy weaves Thee into many a part,
Regal or lowly, all befitting Thee,
An Unknown Goddess in an Unknown Heart ?

3

Thy Voice—unheard—in dreams may call to me,
No one shall guess the sweetness of the theme,
There, glance for glance, and love for love, shall be
My recompense—A sleeping, waking dream.

4

And if sometime a chord of memory
Awakes this hour, forbid it not—but hear
The message—Heart to Heart—it breathes to Thee,
And send back sigh for sigh and tear for tear.

5

Pass on to Life—I claim no more from Thee.
The worship of the heart brings no regret.
Time fades it not, and Love's Eternity
Is mine. Farewell—and I shall not forget,

MECO.

[ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.]

THE German East Africa line ... mer "Somali," left Zanzibar ... Bombay on the 5th instant, via Lamu and Mombasa.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Russia.

A St. Petersburg correspondent informed the *Times* on Nov. 18 :—In spite of the absorbing character of the internal situation, public interest in Russia is again attracted to foreign affairs, and especially to relations with England, the friendly trend of which is an unfailing source of gratification among all classes and parties in the Empire. The Czar's telegram to his English regiment and the cordial demonstrations connected with the launch of the *Rurik* are duly recorded in telegrams from London, which lay particular stress upon the friendly tone of the leading article in the *Times*. The *Retch* considers that the most important part of Prince Bulow's speech in the *Reichstag* is the reference to the Anglo-Russian negotiations for an agreement regarding Central Asia. The Constitutional Democratic organ is glad to note that Germany is not hostile to the proposed understanding, but expresses some doubt as to the eventual character of the commercial interests in Persia of which the Chancellor spoke. It also points out that Prince Bulow appears to have minimised the scope of the Anglo-Russian negotiations, which it considers must involve larger issues than Central Asia. The *Bourse Gazette* and the *Novoe Vremya* are highly gratified by Prince Bulow's emphatic denial of German interference with the internal affairs of Russia. The first-named journal, however, cannot refrain from slight scepticism.

The Octobrists held their first electoral meeting on Oct. 18 in St. Petersburg. A Constitutional Democratic meeting was forbidden.

Writing next day the (*Times*) correspondent states :—The Constitutional Democrats feel confident of returning all or a majority of the six deputies for St. Petersburg, including M. Milinkoff, M. Hessen, M. Rodichelf, and M. Kutler. They also expect to win two or three seats in Moscow. The isolation of the Octobrists may assure them of a considerable number of provincial seats.

Warsaw, Nov. 19 (*Reuter*).—Six Terrorists this morning attacked a collector of Government alcohol stores, who was walking in company with two soldiers. The robbers shot one of the soldiers dead, wounded the collector, and seized a bag containing 2,000 roubles (300*l.*). The other soldier fired five shots, killing a passer by and wounding another. The robbers dropped the bag and escaped.

Grodno, Nov. 19.—Lieut. Ivanoff, an officer of one of the regiments stationed here, to-day fired two shots with a revolver at Col. Touvoff, his Commanding officer, dangerously wounding him in the chest, and then committed suicide.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20 (*Reuter*).—The Press appears to be united in attacking the present system of conducting foreign affairs. The Bourse Gazette is again much exercised over the Anglo-Russian negotiations, and especially over the report that instead of resulting in an agreement they will wind up with a barren declaration regarding Central Asia.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 20 (*Reuter*).—The fourth sitting of the Russo-Japanese conference with a view to arranging a commercial treaty took place at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday, when several articles of the treaty reached a second reading and were finally settled. These articles provide that each nation shall grant the other most-favoured-nation treatment.

Reuter telegraphed on Wednesday :—The Russian Government, encouraged by the signs of reviving conservatism in the country, has followed up its prohibition of the meetings of the Constitutional Democrats by active measures against that party.

Two of the local cadet clubs here have been closed. A meeting of cadets at Smolensk was dispersed by the police, and five officials who took part in the meeting have been discharged. The

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

[SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.]

THE RIOT OF NAVAL STOKERS.

Court-Martial at Portsmouth.

A CHARGE OF "MUTINOUS ASSEMBLY."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

A gun was fired on board the "Victory" at eight o'clock this morning, and an hour later the Jack was hoisted at the peak, these being the preliminaries which by custom precede a court-martial. An hour after the flag was first seen to be flying, the court assembled to try the eleven stokers of the Royal Navy, who, it is alleged, were concerned in the disturbances at Portsmouth Naval Barracks on November 4 and 5. The presiding officer is Rear-Admiral A. L. Winsloe, C. M. G., commanding torpedo and submarine craft flotillas; Commodore C. J. Briggs, of the Vernon, acts as prosecutor; and Paymaster-in-chief C. E. Gifford, C. B. (retired), officiates as deputy judge-advocate. The members of the court were received with the usual salute from a guard of marines.

The first prisoner put forward was Edwin Allan Moody, first-class stoker, who was represented by "a friend" (Mr. Webb, solicitor). After the warrant had been read by the deputy judge-advocate, the usual question was put as to whether there was any objection to the constitution of the court. Commodore Stopford was at once objected to as having taken part in the court of inquiry which has already been conducted. The officer thereupon at once retired and another took his place. Mr. Payne, solicitor, watched the proceedings on behalf of Lieutenant Collard.

The charges against Moody were:—

1. That he, being a first-class stoker on H. M. S. "Victory," did contrary to the Naval Discipline Act, on November 4, endeavour to make a mutinous assembly;

2. That he did incite stokers to join in a mutinous assembly.

The third and fourth counts were in the same terms, but applied to the day following (November 5).

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

The circumstantial letter addressed by Commodore Briggs, of the Vernon, to the Commander-in Chief was in substance as follows:—

On the days mentioned Lieutenant Collard gave the order "On the knee," which was an order sometimes given by a naval officer to make himself heard. The order has been from time to time given to bodies of men in case of inattention or unsteadiness. These incidents have been subject to considerable discussion among the men and have been exaggerated, but the grievancy was never brought to the attention of the authorities in any way until the 4th inst. Moody appeared to be the leader in refusing to comply with the order "On the knee," and during the disturbances which followed he incited others not to obey. On the 5th inst, there was still discontent on the subject of the order. Moody was one who kept up a running fire of interruption and when ordered to be quiet replied that he had a grievance, and would tell the—all about it. Moody was the leading hand in one of the most disorderly groups.

"ON THE KNEE."

Evidence was then called.

Gunner Edward Charles Hurst, of the "Victory," gave his experience of sixteen months at the Naval Barracks. On one occasion only had he heard the order, "On the knee!" given to an individual, and that was at evening quarters. It was given by Lieutenant Collard, and one man answered in a disrespectful manner. Lieutenant Collard then took the matter in hand. He had heard the order given "at battalion," when the officer wanted all the men to hear.

Have you known resentment or disorder or complaint?—No.

Not on any occasion?—No.

By the consent of the president, cross-examination was postponed at this stage.

Lieutenant Lockyer, of the Royal Naval Barracks, said he had known the order given to classes of men "to call their attention to the fact that they were fidgeting about," but not frequently. He had seen no sign of objection or resentment. He had not known the order given to a single man. On this occasion the stoker party officers did not seem to him to be doing their duty, but he made no report.

Stoker Petty Officer Sutton spoke more particularly of what happened when the disturbance was "brewing," but he had known of no feeling caused among the stokers by the order "On the knee!" Commodore the Hon. W. G. Stopford, in command of the naval barracks, described the action taken by him on receiving by telephone the report that the stokers had been noisy on dismissal from evening quarters, and that the officer had called them in again to the gymnasium to speak to them about their fault. Some of them, the report said, had again made a noise on being dismissed. The second time Lieutenant Collard informed him over the telephone that everything was quiet, and what came under his own observation on the Sunday night when he was informed a disturbance was going on, the witness said that on arrival a few minutes after the receipt of the message he heard some noise and shouting as he approched the barracks. The mobilising bugle was first sounded; then the assembly. The bluejackets fell in with quiet alacrity. The stokers fell in after some time and after making considerable noise. He went to a platform in the centre of the parade ground to address the men, and, seeing three or four particularly noisy, he ordered them to be arrested and taken to the guard-room. Quiet was soon after restored. He told the men they were behaving very foolishly, and that if it was in consequence of any grievance it should be fully inquired into the next day. He then ordered the stokers to be marched away by parties of twenty to their blocks. A good many obeyed his order, but one or two hundred remained outside and gathered into groups. He got a message that the stokers would turn in quietly if the prisoners were released, but he told them none would be released until all the stokers were in their hammocks. A deputation then waited on him, but he adhered to his resolution, and the men having turned in, order was restored.

THE RED LIST.

Commodore Briggs, the prosecutor, invited the witness to explain the system of "requests," and this he did. Instead of there being individual requests to see him, on this occasion there were two or three large lists of stokers' names written in red ink and numbering one hundred and fortyseven. He asked, "Am I right in supposing the reason for the disturbance last night was that you had received an order to go on the knee?" He knew this was an order frequently given in addressing large bodies of men in a confined space. It was used chiefly by gunnery officers in addressing men in quarter column and on their occasions when the men were at drill. It was an attitude voluntarily assumed by men attending lectures. It was not intended to humiliate or insult, and on his explaining this and asking if the men were satisfied, there was, as far as he could tell, a unanimous answer of "Yes." To one man who said he had been in three ships without knowing such an order the witness told him that it was used in his experience on the China station, where he had been in command, and on many other ships in the Navy. He described the "rioting" as extending "round the barracks wherever a railing existed." Some stokers threw their mess traps out of the windows, and in M and B blocks the electric light connections were cut and the rooms were in darkness. Had he foreseen that the disturbance would have lasted so long he would have called out a larger force of blue-jackets instead of relying on the pickets. "We will not turn in till we get an apology from Lieutenant Collard," was the reply he got to his orders on the Sunday night.

A CROWN PRINCE'S FITS OF PASSION.

Vain search for an Aide-de-Camp

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

The news brought by the Austrian and Hungarian journals that Crown Prince George has become insane and that he will be interned in a foreign asylum has caused great excitement in Belgrade. It was officially denied yesterday "that there was any truth in the rumour that the Prince had fallen ill"; it was stated that on the contrary, he was enjoying the best of health. Prince George, on his part, seems equally anxious to dispel the rumour, and spent the whole forenoon walking through the principal throughfares of the capital. He was accompanied by the officer on duty and Premier Pashitch.

The report, which originated in the "*Zeit*," is, no doubt, founded on the fact that the Crown Prince is at present unable to find an aide-de-camp to replace the officer who resigned that post some time ago. It is alleged that Major Pashitch retired after a violent scene with the Prince, with whom he had remonstrated for his drastic treatment of a domestic. Prince George is now seeking in vain for an aide-de-camp who will refrain from commenting upon his actions, and so far he has not been successful. The public, who know the headstrong and harsh temper of their future King, are not surprised at all this, and declare that recent events only serve to show that he is in his normal frame of mind, and that there has been nothing in his conduct to prove that he had become suddenly insane. It is hoped, however, that this will serve as a lesson to Prince George and teach him to control himself in the fits of passion.

IN PARLIAMENT

Land Tenure Bill Debate.

"PRINCIPLES OF RASCALITY AND ROBBERY."

The Speaker took the chair this afternoon at five minutes past twelve, on the third reading of the Land Tenure Bill.

Sir Henry Kimber moved the rejection of the measure. He did so, he said, on two broad grounds—namely, that the bill destroyed freedom of contracts between grown persons in dealing with their own affairs, and also altered contracts freely made at the instance of one party only and against the other. Why should any contract between two grown men be voided? He had always thought it was the glory of a Briton that he stood by his bargain, that his given word was his bond, and that it was because the rest of the world thought Englishmen were truer to their bargains than other men that Englishmen generally had been more respected. Upon what principle were they going to legislate in order to enable one party to a contract to void it to his own benefit and to the detriment of the other party and without his consent? The bill was meant to benefit the tenant farmer who had never asked to be relieved of a contract deliberately entered into.

Mr. Carlile seconded the amendment. He said if the Government had really desired legislation of this character they ought to have introduced a bill of their own instead of adopting after second reading a bill originally introduced as a private measure. Up to the present time there had subsisted an excellent feeling between landlords and tenants, and one of the great evils of this bill was that it tended to set that aside and to set landlords and tenants at loggerheads, It was an arbitrary and unjust thing that landlords and tenants should be put to the cost of arbitration in all matters which, hitherto they were well able to arrange between themselves. Under this preposterous bill a wealthy tenant could involve a landlord at the end of his lease in heavy compensation for so-called improvements which the landlord never wanted and did not desire to obtain, and did not constitute a marketable value from any subsequent incoming tenant. This bill contained all the principles of rascality and robbery, which the people of this country were already beginning to associate with hon. and right. hon. gentlemen opposite. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Soares defended the bill as a good measure and one which would be so appreciated by the tenant-farmers of Ireland. He wished to take that opportunity of thanking his Majesty's Government for their action in taking up this bill, which was not a revolutionary bill, but a mere mild measure of justice.

THE TOAD AND HIS SIDE POCKETS.

Colonel Lockwood, as the representative of a rural constituency, said he had never heard a single word nor received a single letter of approval of this bill. It promoted legal proceedings, and was calculated to estrange landlords and tenants. It would be about as much real use to the tenant farmers as side-pockets to a toad. (Loud laughter.)

The Solicitor-General for Scotland (Mr. Ure) said he scarcely hoped at the eleventh hour to effect a conversion of Colonel Lockwood. The aim of the measure was to advance the interests of agriculture, and he firmly believed that the interests of agriculture (hear, hear,) could not be advanced if they injured the interest of either landlord or tenant. (Hear, hear.) The bill was aimed directly against the interests of landlords.

Mr. Bryce said complaint was made that the Government had not brought in this bill themselves, but he gave it as his impression that even if the Government did bring in the bill and framed it on the very best lines it would still be met by the Opposition with the same spirit of hostility. He accepted this bill as an instalment of that measure of greater land reform which he hoped this Parliament would deal with before it separated.

Mr. Ernest Gardner, as a representative of that down trodden class, the tenant farmer—(Opposition cheers) —declared that the bill contained in it, even now, elements of confiscation and irritation, and it opened up a field for endless litigation. The greatest need they had in agriculture at the present moment was capital, and the tendency of this bill was to induce the landlords with capital to take it out of the land. Every meeting of tenants held in his constituteney or in Oxfordshire had condemned this bill.

Mr. Everett supported the bill, which he said had been greatly whittled down in its passage through Committee.

Mr. Abel Smith found fault with the Government conduct of the bill. The Opposition had been kept absolutely in the dark in a most unfair and improper way. (Hear, hear.) The bill would fail to carry out the objects its promoters had in view.

ENGLAND, AMERICA, AND GERMANY.

Speeches by Ambassadors.

"A SCHEME OF GOD AND NATURE."

SIR M. DURAND, the retiring British Ambassador, and Baron Speck von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, were the guests of honour at the annual Chamber of Commerce banquet in New York last night, the company at which included a large number of prominent men. The toasts of President Roosevelt, King Edward, the Emperor William, and President Fallieres were drunk with enthusiasm.

After amusing his hearers by some witty comments on diplomatic usages and petty disputes regarding precedence, Sir M. Durand, who responded to the toasts of the Diplomatic Body and Commerce, said that the old pomp and ceremonial in the diplomatic world had disappeared save in the Eastern courts. Embassies and Legations were now paying much attention to trade and the interests of peace. Sir M. Durand dwelt with sorrow on his retirement, but declared that he had pleasure in knowing that all was well between nations. "You have," he concluded, "always made me thoroughly at home, and I shall always think of the Americans as the most kindly and warm-hearted of people.

Baron Speck von Sternburg remarked that the commercial relations between the United States and Germany should be reciprocal, and that President Roosevelt's words to German soldiers described the relations between the two countries in a nutshell. America's prosperity meant Germany's prosperity, and Germany invited the United States to closer commercial relations. The United States had just sent experts to Germany to make a thorough study of the tariff situation, and the Ambassador hoped that the mission would bring great advantages to commercial and industrial life in both countries. Alluding to Anglo-German kinship, Baron Speck von Sternburg said that during the years he had spent in America he had frequently had occasion to observe that if God and Nature had ever marked our three nations to live in perpetual peace those three were the United States, Great Britain, and Germany.

Mr. Hugh Black spoke on the influence exercised by religion in commerce.

KAISER AND HIS GRANDSON.

First News of the Birth from the Sultan.

THE Kaiser's occasional expressions of disgust at the stupidity of his officials will easily be understood from an incident which has only now become known. When the Kaiser was on his last northern cruise, the German Minister at Stockholm, Herr Stuebel, came aboard to pay the usual official visit, and was naturally invited to dinner.

It was only towards the end of the meal that he astonished the Kaiser by the incidental remark: "Your Majesty must be highly pleased over the decoration of the city in honour of the birth of your grandson."

The Kaiser jumped from his seat, and after a moment of speechless surprise—for he had had no previous intimation of the event—questioned Herr Stuebel, who confessed that he had forgotten that he had a heap of dispatches at the Legation.

While the dispatches were being sent for the Kaiser withdrew from the company and smoked cigarette angrily in the smokeroom until he recovered his equanimity. On the arrival of the dispatches he broke open the first out of a mass of 400. It happened to be from the Sultan of Turkey congratulating him on the birth of a grandson.

The Kaiser instantly telegraphed to the German Crown Prince as follows:—"Just learned from Sultan son been born to you."

The Kaiser ostentatiously disregarded Herr Stuebel throughout the evening, and the latter in consequence was left miserably alone by the other guests. Herr Stuebel, it will be remembered, was the director of the Colonial Department at the time of the Tippelskirch affair, and was then sent in disgrace to Stockholm. His diplomatic career may now be regarded as closed.

THE SOAP TRUST.

End of the Octopus.

The *The Liverpool Daily Post* and *Mercury* contain the following:—

A meeting of the soap manufacturers who formed a working arrangement, or combine, some time ago, was held on (Friday) in Liverpool, and at the conclusion the following communication was handed to us.—

"The working arrangement entered into between the leading soapmakers of the United Kingdom has been received with such great disfavour by the trade and the public as to make it unworkable and as it is clearly the first consideration to endeavour to satisfy the trade and the public, it has been decided to terminate the working arrangement from to-day, November 23. Each firm will, therefore, continue to conduct from this day its own business, as was done prior to the negotiations being entered upon, and entirely separate from each other. The working arrangement between the leading soapmakers is now, therefore, absolutely and finally dissolved."

Public opinion has been too much for the twelve million pounds soap trust.

The British system of free competition which has gained for British goods throughout the world the reputation of being of the hightest class has prevailed against the American system of trusts, which results in low quality, low wages, and starvation profit to the shopkeeper.

The news that the first attempt to form a Trust in an article of daily consumption by every member of the public has failed, is of importance, and not only politically but to every british household. In America the Trust system has grown to such a position that the head of the chief Trust, Mr. Rockefeller, is being prosecuted. It has gradually dawned upon the American conscience that the system whereby two or three men may grasp gigantic fortunes from the sufferings of millions of human beings is inequitable.

The Soap Trust began by saying that it was not a Trust. When Mr. Armour, of the Beef Trust, was in Paris last summer, he issued a statement through the *Daily Mail* that the Trust, which had been convicted of sending out diseased meat, was not a Trust, but only an association of mutual interests whereby expenses would be saved and the public benefited.

Fortunately, the British public has had an example of the American Trust system before it for a number of years, and at once a considerable section of the Press, a large number of public bodies, such as town councils, boards of guardians, and others, commenced rigorously to boycott soaps manufactured by members of the "combine," as it called itself.

Their efforts were assisted by the fact that almost before the existence of the Trust had become known to the public and the shop-keepers, the weight of the Trust soap was reduced to 15oz, to the pound. At the same time, the Trust, which had feared that it had formed itself on account of the rise in price of raw materials, suddenly attempted to kill the non-trust firms—Messrs. Knights, whose famous "Royal Primrose" and "Quick Cleanser" have been in the forefront of the battle; Kynochs, of Birmingham; and Hedley, of Newcastle—by reducing the price to the shop-keepers, adopting what is known in American Trust circles as the "freeze out." In other words they attempted to kill by underselling.

Assuming that the statement issued from Liverpool to-day is bona fide, and putting aside for the moment the American maxim "Never trust the Trust," the victory of public opinion over the £12,000,000 Trust, which endeavoured by the weight of mere capital to buy the control of 80 per cent. of thd output by a corner in the raw material, plainly proves that, much as we admire American enterprise in such matters as the telephone, the electric tramway-car, electric lighting and other Transatlantic inventions, we as a nation distinctly object to the creation of grinding monopolies which enrich the few at the expense of the many.

The victory is chiefly due to the combined efforts of millions of readers of the "Daily Mail" and the "Daily Mirror," but many other factors have entered into the struggle. The grocers, chemists and oilmen have on the whole fought resolutely, and they have been supported by many journals including "The Grocer," "The Grocers' Gazette," and "Grocers' Journal," and also by "The Spectator," "The Daily Chronicle," "The Daily News," "The Yorkshire Post," "The World," "The Evening News," (London), "The Daily Dispatch" (Manchester), and by Mr. Chiozza Money, M. P., and the outside soap-makers such as Knights, Hedleys, Kynochs, Wheens, Hunts, Thomas (of Exeter) and many others whose names we will enumerate on Monday morning.

We understand that the competition which previously existed will now be resumed. That it was profitable to soap-makers is obvious, for Messrs. Levers, Watsons, and Vinolia alone earned the handsome net profit of £432,000 per annum, and as has been pointed out by the "Daily Mail" again and again they formed less than one half the combination.

When the representatives of the various firms in the Soap Trust went to the meeting at Liverpool the other day they had no inkling of the startling events which were to follow. A discussion was initiated as to the feeling that had been raised against the Trust, and in the midst of this discussion the resolution quoted above was put and carried.

FRANCO-ENGLISH SECRET ALLIANCE.

A "Too Previous" Story.

THERE is no convention between England and France. It seems necessary to say it, since the Paris Press has been working itself into a white heat of excitement during the past eight and forty hours. The rumour grew because of the precise, or, rather, imprecise manner of M. Clemenceau's reply to a question in the Senate. He said neither Yea nor Nay, but took refuge in "I know nothing." Perhaps it was hardly to be wondered at that the quid-nuncs have been exercised. The Premier was clearly taken off his guard, and, instead of referring the question to M. Pichon, seemed to have the air of trifling. One may regret that so able a statesman allowed himself to be drawn into what looked like mere impertinence, when, with a mock bow, he finished his reply in the phrase: "Monsieur, je vous salue." This is hardly the Parliamentary manner for a Prime Minister in the Senate. But let that pass.

An official denial is given to the story this evening. No doubt it was time. The "canard" was already getting strong on the wing. It would have been easy to have said "No" to the interpellation, but, perhaps, M. Clemenceau felt that he owed it to Europe to provide a little sensation in these dull times. To state positively, as I have good authority for doing, that no instrument of a military character exists, does not exclude, of course, the possibility that conversations, informal and unofficial, have taken place. But this is a very different affair. It may be that the authorities in Whitehall and the Rue St. Dominique have an excellent idea of each other's plans in a certain eventuality, but this "military sympathy" has never expressed itself as signed and sealed. This much for the convention story.

M. Clemenceau's enemies have a certain justice on their side when they complain of the language of the recent interview in the "Berliner Tageblatt." I understand that words similar in purport were actually employed by M. Clemenceau, but in a "conversation de complaisance," and not necessarily intended, at least in their present form, for publication. The interviewer was a journalistic personality in Paris, about to sever a long connection with the city to take up the directorship of the "Tageblatt" at headquarters. Here, again, it may be regretted that impetuous observations found their way into print.

Nor, of course, must too great an importance be given to the words of peace that have trembled on the lips of Clemenceau and Von Bulow. Whilst its representatives speak peace, neither nation slackens its preparations for war. I do but justice to so shrewd a Minister as M. Clemenceau when I say that he, above all others, sees the inevitable storm that will form itself from the clouds of to-morrow. Though diplomats speak in dulcet accents, the flimsiest pretext may rupture the veil. Is it not significant that Germany has declared that it would be criminal for her to disarm, whilst M. Cleuenceau has certainly no such intention? Indeed, the present difficulties in balancing the Budget are due to the fact that 350 millions of francs were spent last year, during the Moroccan crisis, without the authority of Parliament and for secret military purposes. That does not look quite like the millennium.

The remarkable article of M. Cheradame, in "L'Energie Francaise," on the Bagdad Railway, has drawn attention to the activity of Germany in securing funds for the continuation of the line. I have the best authority for saying that the Government here is opposed to the scheme. At the same time, it has made inquiries in financial quarters to ascertain the amount of French money being subscribed, with the intention to discourage financiers and investors from participating in the enterprise in its present form. If the line is made, it should be under International guarantees. That is, I learn, the view of the Quai d'Orsay.

CHIMPANZEES AND YELLOW FEVER.

Experiments in Brazil.

A TELEGRAM has been received from the expedition of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, which has been in Brazil since the commencement of 1905 with the object of making research into yellow fever. It states that the expedition has just been successful in proving that chimpansees can be infected with yellow fever by means of the Stegomyia mosquito.

This discovery will be of the highest importance to those carrying out investigations into the dread disease. Both the doctors of the expedition of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, themselves contracted yellow fever in the earlier stages of their investigations.

SIGNOR CARUSO.

Extraordinary Decision.

FINED TEN DOLLARS.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 23.

Not the least strange feature of Siguor Cruso's trial was the manner in which it ended. After the dingy little court room with its bare, washed walls had been ringing all the morning with excitement and sensation, the case came to an end, and the magistrate reserved his decision.

In the afternoon, when the court was practically empty, he rendered his judgment, pronouncing Signor Caruso guilty on the charge of annoying women in the monkey-house at the Zoo last Friday evening, and condemned him to a fine of dol. 10.

The strangest part of the affair was that the sensational decision produced the least sensation of the entire proceedings. It was some time even before the reporters knew judgment had been pronounced. Then there was a rush for telephones and that was all that was seen.

Signor Caruso, his counsel and friends did not return for the judgment. The tenor received the news at the Savoy Hotel, where he is staying. His counsel declares his intention of proceeding by means of a writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court for an overuling of the judgment.

"It was a conspiracy of lies—lies—all lies!" Signor Caruso exclaimed when he was told the news. "But what matter? The judge has said I must pay the dollars. What is ten dollars? It is proof that the sentence was only the opinion of one man, of the magistrate. It's the opinion of the great world of art and music that matters. Those who know me will never think that I, Caruso, would do this thing.

"I appeal to other courts, but it does not matter what the other courts say. It is to the great world of art that knows me, Caruso, the artist that I appeal for justice."

A VIRULENT SPIRIT.

The virulent spirit which was displayed on both sides was the feature of the concluding day of the trial. Caruso himself was again called up on the witness stand, with newspaper men and artists crowding closely round him. He listened to the questions put by Commissioner Mathot on behalf of the police with the purpose of insinuating daily misconduct.

The question was whether a year ago, after a reception in a Fifth Avenue house, a lady guest offered to drive Signor Caruso home with her in her automobile, whether on the way the lady did not complain of his improper conduct, and whether a mounted policeman appeared, but the lady, not desiring to prefer a charge, Signor Caruso descended from the automobile and walked away.

The question was disallowed, and Signor Caruso did not answer, but Mr. Dittenhoeffer vigorously protested that Mr. Mathot knew it to be inadmissable, and introduced it simply in order that the scandalous insinuation, which could not be proved, might obtain broad cast circulation in the Press. Mr. Dittenhoeffer was himself no less virulent in summing-up the case on behalf of his client than was Mr. Mathot in his speech for the prosecution.

He directly accused the police of a plot, and declared that the Graham woman, whom Mr. Mathot explained had left the jurisdjction of the court in order to escape ignominious notoriety, was a myth, and did not exist unless as the policeman's confederate. It only needed an unscrupulous policeman like Kane with a confiderate woman to ruin any man's reputation, however eminent. The police were unable to produce any evidence that was not tainted.

But if Mr Dittenhoeffer was virulent in attacking the policeman Kane, Assistant Commissioner Mathot, who lashed himself into a state of fury during counsel's long address, more than repaid it when he leapt forward to sum up against Signor Caruso. From the English point of view it was strange to hear a public official discarding all pretences of impartiality. In the present case, the prosecution has been conducted with even exceptional warmth. The speech may be quoted in extenso as an example of the methods of the prosecuting counsel in New York police courts.

TRIAL FOR HIS EAR-DRUMS.

Like Mr. Dittenhoeffer, Mr. Mathot stood against the rail of the magistrate's desk, within three feet of the magistrate's ear. The latter had moved his chair backwards as far as possible, knowing what trials were coming for his ear-drums. But the prosecuting counsel, like the defending counsel, was stalking as much to the people at the back of the Court as to the Judge, and raised his voice to a high pitch. Speaking with eloquent gestures, enforced by a singularly earnest manner, he said:—

"I have listened vainly for nearly an hour for the theory of the defence, and I have only heard rank abuse. Mr. Dittenhoeffer did not say a word as to the merits of the case. He has chewed and chewed and chewed like a cow chewing the cud. He has confined his alleged defence to an attack on the Police Department.

"Do the people in this case who know the Commissioner of Police and his deputies suggest that they would for a moment countenance the support of a policeman who was not entitled to support? This is a very carefully prepared prosecution, which met with a shifting, squirming, sneaking defence, I will tell you why we did not have Hannah Graham here. She knew that if she came forward she would be surrounded by a gang of moral perverts."

Here the crowd at the back of the court, who had applauded Mr. Dittenhoeffer, plainly perceived the personal application of the remarks of Mr. Mathot, who pointed with a contemptuous glance in their direction, and they began groaning and hissing.

"Perverts, male and female," Mr. Mathot repeated, to the accompaniment of renewed hisses. "Low dogs!" (Storm of hisses.) Why, these people come here solely to satisfy their beastly impulses. How could any respectable woman consent to face a court filled with such a lot of curs as those hissing me now, some of them the scum of Sicily and the Lazaretto of Naples.

"I assure you, sir," raising his voice so that the remotest of his listeners could hear all that he said, "that our wives, daughters, and sisters cannot pass through this city without subjecting themselves to such curs as these. I beg you not to permit the escape of a wretch such as this man. If you do, the fact will be considered as a licence, continue to insult American women. The policeman Kane is entitled to the admiration and gratitude of every honest American man.

"What policeman would be fool enough to arrest a man with rich and powerful friends unless he was impelled by a strong sense of duty, with a clearly grounded case? Signor Caruso himself does not dare to suggest that any attempt was made to extort money from him. Then how can he suggest blackmail?

"The evidence shows that Signor Caruso is one of the scum of the earth. What if he is called the greatest tenor singer in the world? Does that entitle him to extra consideration? On the contrary, it is only another reason why he should be severely punished.

"I don't merely represent the Police Department and Officer Kane, I represent the mothers, the daughters, the wives and the sisters of the citizens of this city. I appeal to you not to allow this pervert to continue to prowl the streets and public places of New York, sporting his despicable intentions on our women."

When Mr. Mathot finished, there was an outburst of cheering, mingled with hisses, from the back of the court. Signor Caruso, during the address, was sitting with Mr. Conried and some friends on a bench. He had alternately smiled and wept when Mr. Dittenhoeffer denounced the prosecuting witnesses.

He listened patiently to Mr. Mathot's bitter periods, comprehending enough to make tears start to his eyes. Immediately Mr. Mathot concluded, the magistrate announced that he reserved his decision until the afternoon, it being then past the customary hour for the luncheon adjournment. Signor Caruso's sympathisers included many chorus singers. Their idol emerged with Mr. Dittenhoeffer and Mr. Conried, who were looking strangely grave. They conducted Signor Caruso down a stairway which enabled them to avoid the crowd of too effusive sympathisers. At the back of the court, and when leaving the building they had to decline to permit the presentation of bouquets. They recognised that the magistrate desired to avoid the demonstration which he knew would inevitably follow the decision.

During the afternoon, at a moment when the court was emptied, with Signor Caruso, his friends, the policemen, witnesses, and the journalists all away, the magistrate quietly entered upon the records his written decision, fining Signor Caruso £2. It was done so quietly that the decision had been on record some time before anyone knew that it had been rendered.

Police-Commissioner Mathot has announced to-night that the police have not yet finished with Signor Caruso, and that other proceedings against him will follow.

Judge Baker, the magistrate, before giving his decision this afternoon, paid a visit to the monkey-house, and inspected the place, and noted the situation of the monkey knock-outs cage in front of which, according to Policeman Kane's evidence, Signor Caruso mocked Mrs. Graham, also the glass-enclosed cage in which the snakes are kept, and where certain young girls are alleged to have been insulted.

His Honour stood in the positions described by Kane as having been occupied by Signor Caruso, and by the witnesses McCarthy and Danziger.

The penalty of dol. 10 was the maximum fine, but the statute also permits a sentence of six months' imprisonment.—Reuter's special.

THE CLOUD IN MOROCCO.

GROWING IRRITATION AMONG THE NATIVES

The *Petit Parisien* this morning, in commenting upon the Moroccan question, says:—

At last the Algeciras Convention is to be put into force. The six warships at Tangier are apparently there to prevent any interruption of the deliberations of the diplomatic corps, which is about to assemble.

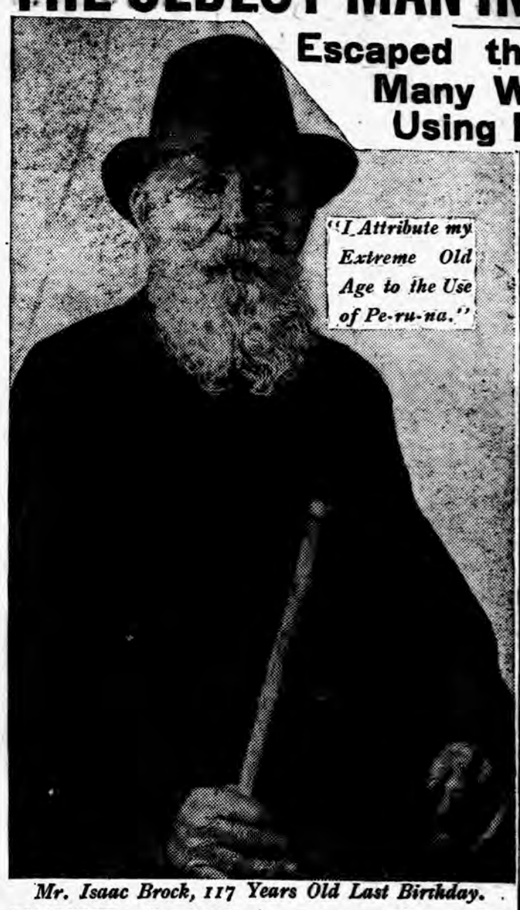
The natives do not hide their irritation at the measures taken by France and Spain, and this will explain their aggressive attitude towards two French naval officers yesterday.

The incident should not be exaggerated, but it is nevertheless significant.

(Continued on page 7.)

THE OLDEST MAN IN AMERICA

Escaped the Terrors of Many Winters By Using Pe-ru-na.



"I Attribute my Extreme Old Age to the Use of Pe-ru-na."

Mr. Isaac Brock, 117 Years Old Last Birthday.

ISAAC BROCK, a citizen of McLennan county, Texas, has lived for 117 ears. For many years he resided at Bosque Falls, eighteen miles west of Waco, but now lives with his son-in-law at Valley Mills, Texas.

Some time ago, by request, Uncle Isaac came to Waco and sat for his picture, holding in his hand a stick cut from the grave of General Andrew Jackson. Mr. Brock is a dignified old gentleman, showing few signs of decreptitude. His family Bible is still preserved, and it shows that the date of his birth was written 117 years ago.

Born before the United States were formed.
Saw 22 Presidents elected.
Pe-ru-na has protected him from all sudden changes.
Veteran of four wars.
Shod a horse when 99 years old.
Always conquered the grip with Pe-ru-na.
Witness in a land suit at the age of 110 years.
Believes Pe-ru-na the greatest remedy of the age for catarrhal troubles.

IN speaking of his good health and extreme old age, Mr. Brock says:

"After a man has lived in the world as long as I have, he ought to have found out a great many things by experience. I think I have done so.

"One of the things I have found out to my entire satisfaction is the proper thing for ailments that are due directly to the effects of the climate. For 117 years I have withstood the changeable climate of the United States.

"I have always been a very healthy man, but, of course, subject to the affections which are due to sudden changes in the climate and temperature. During my long life I have known a great many remedies for coughs, colds and diarrhoea.

"As for Dr. Hartman's remedy, Peruna, I have found it to be the best, if not the only, reliable remedy for these affections. It has been my standby for many years, and I attribute my good health and extreme old age to this remedy.

"It exactly meets all my requirements. It protects me from the evil effects of sudden changes; it keeps me in good appetite; it gives me strength; it keeps my blood in good circulation. I have come to rely upon it almost entirely for the many little things for which I need medicine.

"When epidemics of la grippe first began to make their appearance in this country I was a sufferer from this disease.

"I had several long sieges with the grip. At first I did not know that Peruna was a remedy for this disease. When I heard that la grippe was epidemic catarrh, I tried Peruna for la grippe and found it to be just the thing."

In a later letter, Mr. Brock writes:

"I am well and feeling as well as I have for years. The only thing that bothers me is my sight. If I could see better I could walk all over the farm, and it would do me good. I would not be without Peruna."

Yours truly,

Isaac Brock,

When old age comes, it brings with it catarrhal diseases. Systemic catarrh is almost universal in old people. This explains why Peruna has become so indispensable to many old people.

For full directions everyone should read "The Ills of Life," a copy of which surrounds each bottle. Peruna is for sale by all chemists and druggists at five shillings per bottle or six bottles for twenty-five shillings.

Those wishing direct correspondence with Dr. Hartman and can wait the necessary delay in receiving a reply should address Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio U. S. A

The following wholesale druggist will supply the retail drug trade in Bombay:

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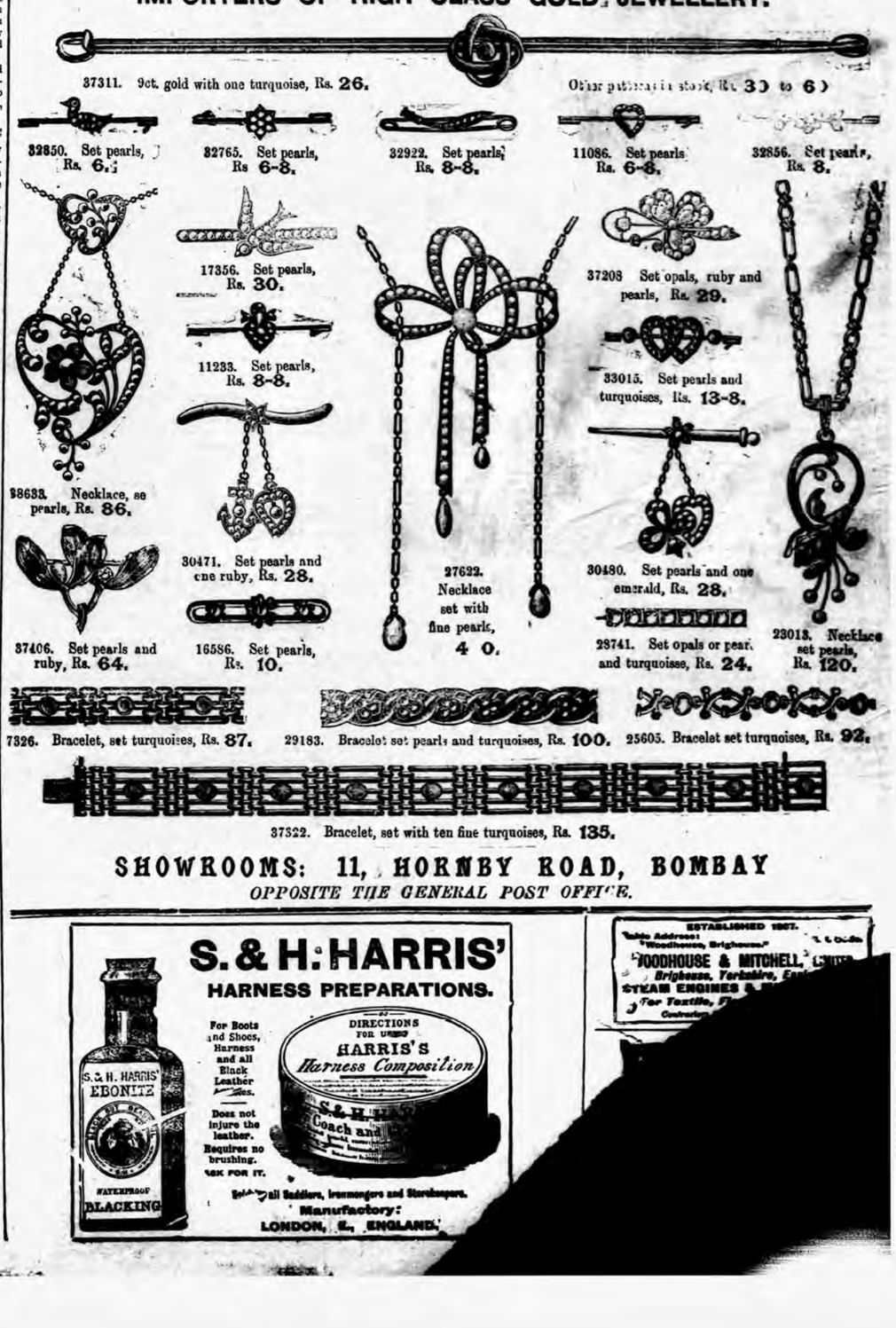
37311. 9ct. gold with one turquoise, Rs. 26.
Other patterns in stock, Rs. 30 to 6
32850. Set pearls, Rs. 6.
32765. Set pearls, Rs 6-8.
32922. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
11086. Set pearls Rs. 6-8.
32856. Set pearls, Rs. 8.
17356. Set pearls, Rs. 30.
37208 Set opals, ruby and pearls, Rs. 29.
11233. Set pearls, Rs. 8-8.
33015. Set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 13-8.
38638. Necklace, se pearls, Rs. 86.
30471. Set pearls and one ruby, Rs. 28.
27622. Necklace set with fine pearls, 4 0.
30480. Set pearls and one emerald, Rs. 28.
37406. Set pearls and ruby, Rs. 64.
16586. Set pearls, Rs. 10.
28741. Set opals or pear. and turquoisse, Rs. 24.
23013. Necklace set pearls, Rs. 120.
7326. Bracelet, set turquoises, Rs. 87.
29183. Bracelet set pearls and turquoises, Rs. 100.
25605. Bracelet set turquoises, Rs. 92.
37322. Bracelet, set with ten fine turquoises, Rs. 135.

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THE LATEST FROM HOME.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S FAREWELL.

Why the Chairman Forgot the King's Health.

(CONTINUED)

SIR MORTIMER DURAND, the retired British Ambassador, delivered his unofficial farewell speech at the dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce last night.

Mr. Gesup, President of the Chamber, in giving the toast, unintentionally omitted the name of King Edward. When reminded of this, Mr. Gesup said, "That is too bad. It makes me think I am growing old. I hope you will all pardon me. Let us drink with more gusto than ever to his Majesty our friend King Edward."

When Mr. Gesup introduced Sir Mortimer Durand, he again referred to the oversight, remarking, "With King Edward and the English people we claim alliance. We link them with us in a chain of friendship. I suppose that chain is so closely linked in my mind that when I mentioned the President of the United States I had the name of King Edward in my mind."

Baron Von Sternburg, the German Ambassador, pleaded for greater trade relations between Germany and the United States, and said that Germany asked merely for a square deal, Baron von Sternburg added: "If God and Nature have ever marked three nations for perpetual peace and friendship with each other, those three are the United States, Great Britain, and Germany."

THE AIR SHIP PRIZE.

Britian's Chances of Winning.

THE chances of the British Empire winning the *Daily Mail* prize of £10,000—increased by others subscribers to £13,500—for the first person who flier from London to Manchester with two stoppages to Aldershot, are enthusiastically anticipated by Mr. Patrick Alexander, a well-known aeronautical expert. We publish an interview with Mr. Alexander, whose views are interestingly expressed. Great Britain, he thinks, will be the first nation to startle the world with an aerial battleship.

"In theory the conquest of the air was accomplished at the end of the seventeenth century," said Mr. Patrick Alexander, the aeronatical expert, to a *Daily Mail* representative to-day. Mr. Alexander is passing through London on his way to America, where he goes to study the progress made there in the science of aviation.

Mr. Alexander explained that at the end of the seventeenth century the principles of aviation were known in their entirety. It had been reserved for the nineteenth and twentieth centuries to apply these principles. The maintenance of equilibrium while in the air was at present the one great difficulty which militated against success. As at present constructed, airships were so unstable that their equilibrium was easily disturbed. In this we should make them heavier until the point in their development was reached when it would be as difficult to upset their balance as it was to overturn an iceland.

Mr. Alexander spoke confidently of the position occupied by Great Britain in the aeronautic world. "Great Britian and the British Empire stand easily in the van of progress. We know more about the science of aeronautics than any other country in the world. As yet have not attempted to apply our knowledge, but silently and quietly we have been studying the subject exhausting every possible theory and fact, until to-day our scientists may lay claim to have conquered the air on paper. To achieve the victory in practice will not be a difficult matter. It is my firm conviction that the first great aerial battleship will be built by a citizen of the British Empire, and that Britian's aerial fleet will rule the air as her decks have ruled the seas."

It is rumoured that Mr. Patrick Alexander is going to the United States for the purpose of visiting the mysterious Wright brothers, with whom he has been acquainted for several years. Mr. Alexander enthusiastically welcomed the "Daily Mail" £10,000 prize. "It is," he said, "a wonderful and marevellous offer."

A number of Parisians interested in aeroplanes gathered yesterday morning at Bagatelle, in the Bois de Boulogne, to witness some experiments with an air-ship invented by M. Vuina. M. Santos-Dumont was among those present.

The Vuina air-ship may be compared to a gigantic kite, so far as regards general appearance.

When an endeavour to make it fly was made at 11·30 the propeller turned with great rapidity and the machine glided along the soil, but failed to rise into the air.

A friend of M. Vuina explained to the onlookers that the carbonic acid in one of the tubes had become partially congealed and prevented the proper working of the motor. M. Vuina will resume his experiments in a few days. "I am bound to go up," he remarked.

M. Santos-Dumont hopes to continue his ascents from Bagatelle to-day.

CHINESE OPIUM SMOKERS.

Chinese Nobility Ordered to Renounce the Drug.

Some quaint passages are to be found in the Chinese Government regulations just issued, giving effect to the edict against the use of opium. The following are quoted in a *Times* telegram from Pekin:—

"Not only the cultivation of the poppy, but the use of opium must cease within ten years. No new ground may be placed under cultivation, and ground under cultivation must be restricted by one-tenth annually. Officials must arrange to distribute among people collected to the use of opium either prescriptions or medicines counteracting the use at cost price or gratuitously. No prescription thus given shall contain opium, morphia, or opium ashes.

"Officials must set an example. Officials above sixty years of age whose cravings are great must be treated leniently. All high officials, princes, dukes, viceroys, and Tartar generals under sixty must not screen themselves, but must inform the Throne that they are willing to cease the use of the drug within a certain time.

"During that time they can have a substitute. When they are cured they can resume their duties. All other officials under sixty, no matter how great their craving, must abandon the use within six months.

"All teachers, scholars, soldiers, and sailors throughout all ranks will be allowed three months where entirely to abandon the habit.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

The United States and Great Britain.

The State Department is advised that Mr Whitelaw Reid, the U.S. Ambassador in London will leave England for the United States on December 5. Although the Ambassador is coming on a private visit it is expected that he will bring important data regarding the Newfoundland fishery cases, which may result in a complete understanding.

With regard to recent arrests in Newfoundland waters the officials here declare that no representations on the subject have been made to Great Britain, and that they have not yet been informed of the technical charge under the Bait Act under which the men have been detained.

FAMOUS SCULPTOR DISCHARGED.

Counsel Offers No Evidence Against Mr. Tweed.

MR. JOHN TWEED, the well-known sculptor, of Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, was indicted to-day at the Central Criminal Court for a criminal assault on Ethel Mary Pickering, a domestic servant.

The stardily-built, with short, dark curly hair. Mr Tweed with his hands thrust into the pockets of his overcoat, stepped to the dock to face the charge. On being called upon to plead he answered: "Not guilty my Lord" in a low tone of voice, but he seemed in no way perturbed.

Mr. Tweed was a friend of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, for whom he carved a bust for erection in Buluwayo and from whom he accepted a commission for two striking marble tablets, setting forth the story of the "last stand" of Major Alan Wilson and his gallant companions against Lobenguelo.

Mr. Cecil Walsh, who prosecuted, said that having had an opportunity of considering the evidence in this case he had come to the conclusion that there was no reasonable prospect of persuading a jury to say that the act alleged was done under such circumstances as would enable him to establish a legal charge of assault.

The young woman was succinct, and civil liability was admitted on the accused.

Mr. Justice Grantham agreed that there was not sufficient evidence of obtaining a conviction, and a formal verdict of not guilty was returned.

Mr. Tweed bowed to the judge, Mr. Tweed then quickly left the dock and rejoined his friends.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(CONTINUED.)

The *Times* concludes as follows:—

There must surely be in London a large number of Englishmen and women who would be glad to take part in work which aims at giving these Indian visitors a better understanding of English life and character, and at sending them back to India with more friendly feelings to England and Englishmen than they at present entertain. Subscriptions would, of course, be welcomed by any of the societies, but probably the secretaries would be even more glad to receive the names of persons who would throw their houses open to a certain number of those young men and interest themselves in their welfare. There is at the present day an unhappy breach between Englishmen and the educated classes of India; it can only be healed by personal kindness and individual effort. Will not some of the residents in London put themselves to slight inconvenience in order to establish the more friendly relations which are of such immense importance to India and the Emplre?

I hope the suggestion may bear fruit but there must be no patronage. I have been told by more than one young Indian that what displeases them most in this country is not the occasional rudeness of the street-arab who respects nobody, but the patronising manner in which they are addressed by Englishmen they meet casually and the string of questions they are expected to answer about their race, language, religion etc. It must be galling unless your sense of human is strongly developed to be catechised in this way or to be asked as an Indian friend of mine, a University graduate and a member of the covenanted Civil Service, was asked by a member of Parliament to whom I introduced him "Do you speak English?"

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S MISSION.

The complimentary Breakfast given at the West minster Palace Hotel on Tuesday morning to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as a send off on the occasion of his being elected, in the 83rd year of his life, for the third time to preside at an annual meeting of the National Indian Congress, attracted a numerous company, including at least four members of Parliament—"friends of India"—who voted a week ago for Mr. Hedderlock Wilson's Lascar Amendment. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, looking no more than 60, spoke with the clear, silvery resonance, and energy of a young man of 20, and, let me at once add, with the wise reticence that comes over to the most gifted of men only when they have attained to the fulness of their mortal days. Whatever may be said about the views of Sir William Wedderburn, he is always "the great gentleman" we expect in those of his lineage and social position, and culture, and as he ripens in years at every successive public meeting he more and more emphatically demonstrates that "gentle words are always gain," but what appeared to impress the gathering most was the weighty, earnest and emphatic terms in which he bore testimony to the industry, the perseverance, the self-denying devotion, the unruffled patience and loyalty with which Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji had devoted his abilities, and his long, healthy and strenuous life to the often thankless services of the National Indian Congress. Mr. Hume, who succeeded Sir William Wedderburn, and who knows Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji with equal intimacy, in a speech of rare eloquence, giving dignified and burning expression to the feelings spontaneously springing from his heart was also equally explicit and convincing in the unreserved eulogy he passed on Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji's public services to India, and on his high-spirited, noble purposed, and blameless character and commanding personality. Then after a few remarks by Mr. Roberts, M.P., a brief speech was made by Mr. B. J. Wadia, a young gentleman, who is not only physically a fine specimen of his race, but who promises to be a credit to it for exceptional literary and oratorical ability. In intellectual form it was the speech of the morning, it closed with a brilliant climax that jumped half the assembly to their feet, the whole room shaking with roll upon roll of thundering applause. Sir Henry Cotton and the other speakers were equally cordial and unreserved in their expressions of pride and admiration for Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji. Whether we agree or not with his political views and opinions, we all like Mr. Dadabhai personally and everybody wishes him a pleasant voyage to India.

—In urging moderation on the part of the Congressites—and this was the note of most of the speeches—Sir W. Wedderburn observed that we have a democratic House of Commons, a democratic Government, and a Secretary of State of noble antecedents. He asked them to give Mr. Morley time. This was cheered, but the cheers at any rate from the younger portion of the company were not so vociferous as those which greeted the names of that illustrious pair of Socialists, Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Hyndman, although these gentlemen are less able to help Indians to obtain fuller recognition of their more legitimate aspirations than people whose names, had they been mentioned, would have been passed over in silence. Mr. Samuel Smith whose long and useful, if somewhat narrow life, has recently with propriety been crowned by his being made a member of the Privy Council, a privilege carrying with it the prefix of Right-honourable, is to attend the Congress, has as his travelling companion a much-respected Welsh Member, Mr. William Jones, who sits for North Carnarvonshire. Mr. Dadabhai starts for India next Thursday and two days previously his Radical friends of the National Democratic League—we like high sounding names in this country—are to hold a meeting under the presidency of Sir John Jardine, M.P., to wish success to the venerable Indian leader and to convey through him friendly greetings from the British Democracy to the Indian peoples including, I presume, the Lascars for whom the idols of the Democracy entertain such benevolent feelings.

MR. B. J. WADIA.

Mr. B. J. Wadia whom I have written in connection with the send-off breakfast to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji gave on Wednesday afternoon at the Northbrook Society, before the Parsi Social Union, a most interesting lecture on Wordsworth. Deeply read in Wordworth and the English poets and dramatists generally, Mr. Wadia has also read most of Wordsworth's poems amid the scenes in which they were written and to which they so often graphically and sympathetically refer: and, without further circumlocution, the lectures from the very opening sentences as it shewed that the Parsi community of Western India has acquired in Mr. Wadia a fellow countryman not less endowed with literary than oratorial gifts. The occasion was graced by the presence of a number of Parsi ladies; and Dr. Kapadia, who has done so much in association with Mr. A. N. Wollaston, in reviving the Northbrook Society is to be congratulated on the insight and tact he has shewn in providing in the foundation of the Parsi Social Union, an institution which evidently supplies a long felt want among the over-growing numbers of the Parsi residents in London. Mr. Wadia was, I find, called to the Bar on Monday, and in a few weeks returns to Bombay. I hope he will make a prosperous career there. Indian Solicitors are uniformly more or less successful in Bombay, but Indian Barristers I am told are not. The reason probably is that solicitors work behind the protection of their own desks, and in the stillness of their own offices. But Barristers have to contend with each other face to face in open court. It requires great courage as well as special ability to do that with any measure of success and Indian Barristers, I am afraid, have not always the sort of courage required to uphold them through such a trial of their mental forensic qualifications. I am greatly mistaken if Mr. Wadia has not that courage.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	1	0	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao Pansawadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	6
E Masagon, Tarwady, Ind Magpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	10
Total	2	1	85
Total plague deaths to date	183,936	1	80
Same date last year	9		

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.

SPORTING NEWS.

VICEROY'S CUP.

Since my last notes, nothing of importance has transpired. Matters are in *status quo ante*, with the exception that Fitzgrafton has been installed second favourite; and if money still continues to flow in on him, he will shortly dispute honours with the favourite.

In spite of Long Tom's connections not fancying him, he still holds premier honours in the market and every day he is getting firmer. News reaches me that he is going well and that there is no anxiety as to his foot at present, as he has got rid of this trouble so far; but it is likely to assert itself at any time which makes things dubious as to his success. His preparation is not being hurried or scamped; his trainer believes that his progress should be controlled by the principle *festina lente*, and he is training him accordingly. Long Tom's training is by no means easy, as the slightest jar now to his foot would put him completely out of it.

I expected in the Second Entries to see Boabdil. My latest information about him is that there was a likelihood of his entry, but I regret that he is an absentee. I fully sympathise with his sporting owners for the great disappointment they must feel over this horse. He was imported at a tall price for the sole purpose of winning the Cup, and I am sure all good sportsmen must feel sorry for them Had Boabdil been fit and well, he would have been the horse to make Long Tom go his best, and much interest has now been lost by his unfortunate illness. However, I wish the owners in every sense of the word, and they have the confidence of the public. They have always run their horses square and true, and it is this class of owners who elevate and make racing the sport of kings.

Fitzgrafton is supposed to be the pick of Mr. Apcar's pair, but this is not my information. My informant, who is quite *au fait* in matters horsey, tells me that Mallard is the better of the twain and that he is now a better horse than ever he was—he gauges his advancement to be a stone. There are rumours that Fitzgratton has not been backed on his merits, and that the backing has come from people who, having no direct interest in him, have done so with the ultimate object of extending his stable companion's price.

I have said before that Mallard is not to be trifled with, and is the better horse of the two to-day; but I shall leave investors to choose for themselves.

Rosanula and Steinhagar are going as well as one could expect, and I have not the slightest doubt that they will run well. Looking up Steinhagar's form, I find that he has a creditable record, and that he is a much better horse than I took him for. He is by Count Schomberg out of Benedictine and a half brother to old Up Guards and the celebrated Black Arrow. He has been out five times this year, winning three times and placing on the other two occasions. He has beaten Flax Park 9st, 4lbs. over a distance of two miles, carrying 9st., which is something to conjure with.

The Master is not to be treated with contempt: he is forming well and has much in him to commend him for support.

I hear good things about Saloon, whose feather weight is a strong factor in this race. He has been hard at it when in Lucknow and is looking fit and well and ready to jump out of his skin.

The little lady Signorina is still enlisting a lot of friends and admirers, and I hear her connections have great hopes of annexing the Cup. She is a great mare, though small, and is by Soult out of Dolly. She is doing well and is looking quite a beauty.

Munderah has got leg trouble, but his condition is not hopeless yet and he might still start for the Cup.

I would watch Contest, who is likely later to come on in the market. That he is a great horse goes without saying, and his form shown last year was anything but true.

The trials is a sort of *pons asinorum*. I cannot spot the winner here as there are seven horses which have an equal chance. One is as good as the other and six may be better than one, so I shall leave the issue to those who delight in solving Chinese puzzles.

The betting at Calcutta to-day is as follows:—

THE TRIALS.—3 Saeristan, 4 Fitzgrafton, sixes, eights, tens, and twenties the others.

THE CUP.—2 Long Tom, 2 1/2 Fitzgrafton, 5 Mallard, 6 Signorina, tens to twenty the others.

"TRUE BLUE."

7th December 1906.

Since writing the above, I have received information from Calcutta that Signorina has gone off: I have no details of cause and effect, but she is said to be lame. Of course, her absence from amongst the competitors for both events is calculated to make an appreciable difference in the market. I still, however, hold to Mallard.

"TRUE BLUE."

KARACHI HUNT.

THE season opened on November 29th, when the hounds met at the Bunnia's Crossing at 7 A. M. Mr. Graham had ten couple out, and they looked very fit and well after their summering at Quetta. A fairly good field turned out, including Mr. Lucas, Colonel Travers, Captain Lawrence, and others. The fair sex were represented by Mrs. Graham and Mrs. Travers. The Master commenced by drawing Alli's Khete and the Guavas. The morning was singularly hot and dry, and it was evident from the first that scent was bad. The hounds hunted well and made the most of a catchy scent. Our jack ran towards the Ruined Cottage, where we lost him. Drawing the small Bund, we got on to the line of another, and ran slowly towards the hills, where the hounds were whipped off. On our way home, we picked up a line and ran smartly to Granam's Spinney, whence three jacks had been viewed away. But it was getting late, and scent had gone from bad to worse, so the hounds were whipped off homewards.

2nd December.—The meet was fixed for the Chowkidar's Khete at 7-15 a.m. Only a very small field turned out, but they were rewarded for their early rise by a capital morning's sport. We found towards the far end of the Chowkidar's Khete and the hounds ran with a crash of music across the open towards the Panjrapole. Turning sharp left handed, the hounds ran strongly through the Panjrapole fields and on through the long grass until they ran out of scent on the rocky hill beyond. A wide cast to the left put the hounds right again and they ran, hunting nicely and with lots of music, towards Oomer Dosal's Khete. They rattled our jack through this, but the bare ground beyond gave him his chance and we followed him slowly towards the river bed. This he had crossed—setting his mark for Maggar Pir hills. A fine gallop took us within a mile of the hills, but it was getting very hot, and the hounds were badly in want of water and were feeling the heat, so the Master whipped off and watered near a village. Hearing that the jack was close in front, he quickly pushed on and regaining the line the hounds ran keenly, and it looked as if the fate of the rover was sealed; but the respite he had received when the hounds were watered, short though it was, was sufficient to enable him to save his brush. The hounds were whipped off at 9-45, after a run lasting in all 1 hour and 20 minutes. The morning was cold to start with, but it soon became very hot and scent was none too good.

CALCUTTA RACES.

Handicaps for Saturday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DECEMBER 7.

The following are the horses left in for the more important races to-morrow:—

Hurdle Race.

Clodian, Bucentaur, Rustler, Wales, Lord D. King Pin, Loch Lochie, Adviser and Tatoo.

December Plate.—One mile.

Foot-print, Shamrock, Sacristin II, Long Tom, Paddy's Darling, Dramatie, Urvana, Trencherman, Clear Artist, The Master, Beau Nero, Rosanula, Signorina and Saloon.

Corinthian Plate,

R. C. Nightingale, Applause, Sainte Marquise, River-side II, Pennant, Ballark, Santa Maria, Lord Boyne and Roseland.

INDIA'S GRAND OLD MAN.

Departure of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji for India.

A noteworthy gathering of the friends of Indian progress was held on Nov. 20 at the Westminster Palace Hotel to bid God-speed to Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, on the occasion of his departure for India, to preside for the third time over the Indian National Congress, which is to meet this year in Calcutta.

Over 120 guests partook of breakfast under the presidency of Sir Wm. Wedderburn. The company included Sir George Birdwood, Messrs. G. P. Gooch, M.P., G. White, M.P., A. W. Hazel, M.P., Dr. Rutherford, M.P., T. Hart Davies, M.P., F. W. Verney, M.P., and the leading Indian residents in London. Sympathetic letters were read from various friends who were unable to be present, including Mr. Frederick Harrison, Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., Mr. Keir-Hardie, M.P., and Dr. Carl Blind.

Addressing the gathering the Chairman said, Mr. Naoroji, the Grand Old Man of India, had, at a critical time in the history of his country, come forward again, in response to the universal call of his countrymen, to preside over their deliberations. The repression and reaction of the last twenty years had undoubtedly driven many to despair, and deeming constitutional agitation a failure, some thought passive resistance was the only available policy. India thus stood at the parting of the ways, and by universal consent Mr. Naoroji was the man born to set things right. He went out with a perfectly free hand, and not as the leader of any party.

Mr. Allan Hume, C.B., one of the original founders of the Congress, which first met in 1885, said Mr. Naoroji had set them a great example, during his fifty years' toil for India, of ceaseless activity and absolute unselfishness. He hoped Mr. Naoroji's great influence would again prevail in the interests of patience, moderation, good temper and good sense. (Cheers).

Mr. J. Herbert Roberts, M. P., on behalf of the Indian Parliamentary Committee, offered warm congratulations, and said they realised to the full Mr. Naoroji's heroism in undertaking this task, which they believed would be of immense service to the people of India.

The Right Hon Samuel Smith mentioned that he hoped to be present at the meetings of the Congress. Speaking as a friend of fifty years' standing, Mr. Smith said he did not believe a more single-minded man had ever existed than Mr. Naoroji. He hoped he would assure the people of India that the mistakes made by their governors were not made either with the consent or knowledge of the people of England. (Cheers.) Reform would come naturally and easily under the rule of the democracy.

Mr. J. M. Robertson, M.P., said English Liberals regarded their guest as one of themselves and the name of Dadabhai Naoroji was an honoured one in English homes. He advised Indian patriots who were disappointed at the slowness of reform to read the history of progress in this country. They would learn there that it took many years to accomplish the most elementary reforms

Mr. B. J. Wadia, on behalf of the Parsee community, congratulated Mr. Naoroji on his appointment. He could not help feeling that he was rightly named "The father of all India" by universal consent, he was the brother of all who suffer oppression, and he had always been the first and foremost of India's sons to work for the "Naoroji" (New Day) of India's liberty and emancipation.

Mr. P. K. Sinha, a Bengali spoke of the universal esteem in which their leader was held. The birthdays of kings and princes might be forgotten but the 4th of September (Mr. Naoroji's birthday), was kept from Aracan to Cape Comorin, from Tuticorin to Peshawar. Hindu, Parsee and Mahomedan alike united to honour the man who had given his life for all.

Mr. Swift MacNeill, M.P., and Sir H. Cotton, M.P. also spoke in felicitous terms.

Mr. D. Naoroji who was received with tempestuous cheering thanked the speakers and the assembly for their kind words and wishes. He hailed the activity which had produced differences of opinion in India. It spoke of life. He was going out to India to see and hear for himself. He was confident of the support of every section of the forces of progress in this country who were, he was convinced, desirous to do justice to India. (Cheers.)

ANOTHER TALL ONE.

"A Tower Whose Top May Reach Unto Heaven."

When the story began to be circulated, a few months ago, that the Singer Manufacturing Co., proposed to put up an addition to their office building in New York City which should have over 40 stories and reach to a height of over 600 feet, it was generally thought that if this were not altogether a Sunday Supplement yarn the new building would probably be nothingmorethan some sort of a freak tower. But now the architect's designs are made public and the engineer's calculations and strain-estimates have become public property and it appears that the propositions is not only quite a sober one, but that it is actually to be carried out unless some improbable obstacle should arise.

It is a little difficult for one who is familiar with the changes in the New York sky-line in recent years to realize that the office-buildings which dwarfed the dominating Produce Exchange tower are in turn to be made to look insignificant. If this new structure is to be followed by others of its ilk the office buildings of twenty years ago will soon look like wood-sheds and one will have to look at least twice to find the docks along the water front, at all.

It seems that the new addition to the Singer building is to be an affair with a Broadway frontage of 70 feet, and with only 14 stories in its eastern end, to correspond with the present structure. But from the western end is to rise the higher portion about 70 feet square and squirting upward 27 stories above the roof of the rest of the building. It is obviously impossible to make much else than a tower of such a construction, but the designs indicate that from an architectural point of view it will not be half bad, and we are told in its defense from practical viewpoints that it will have a total area of over 9 1/2 acres, making it possible for it to give satisfactory office housing for about 6,000 people. And with office space at its present prices in New York this means something in the way of revenue.

Structurally the new building offers some interesting features. In reality this tower-like structure is made up of four separate towers 12 feet square and 36 feet apart bound together at each floor, and each separate tower being so built as to be self supporting. The total weight of the tower alone is about 23,000 tons but caring for this weight is a simple matter compared with the provisions that must be made against the action of wind pressure. For not only it is necessary to provide against an estimated maximum wind pressure of 30 pounds per square foot over the entire outer surface, but calculations must be made providing for the literal shifting of the weight of the building due to this pessure, producing a lifting motion on the windward side and a downward pressure on the leeward side.

Of course the steel-frame type of construction is the one adopted and the figures showing the work to be done by some of the main columns are astonishing. The total dead weight at the foot of one of the main columns will be 289·2 tons representing the weight of steelwork and masonry it supports. In addition to this provision is made for an increase of 60 per cent for the maximum live load, including furniture, fittings, and occupants. This amounts to 131.6 tons and makes the combined dead and live load of each column 420.8 tons. To this must be added an estimated downward wind pressure of 758.8 tons giving an average load at the base of the columns of 1179.6. Some of the more important columns have a load even greater than this. The total maximum lift of the windward side of the building is estimated at 470 tons on a single column, and this is provided for by anchoring the columns to the caissons.

The business section of New York City has long ago ceased to have any very troublesome architectural morality, and the engineering side of the question is quite practicable so that the only theorem remaining for demonstration by the Singer building is the simple one as to whether it will pay. If it proves to be a profitable investment there is many a man now living who will some day look down on its roof from his airy office and marvel that so short a time ago men had so sterile powers of imagination as to find anything noteworthy in a mere 41 story shanty.—*Commercial America.*

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HOTEL MANAGER'S SUICIDE.

Insanity and Delusion.

MR. P. BYRNE, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday morning in the Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, touching the death of Nusserwanji Edaljee Thanavala, (40), Parsee Manager of the Great Western Hotel.

Evidence of Bai Avabai, widow of the deceased showed that for some days past, deceased had been sleepless at nights, but took no medicine. He seemed always tired. He used to say he was over-worked; he had no troubles at the Hotel. At 11 o'clock last night they both went to sleep. During the night, witness heard a rattling of the weather board below her room on the third floor, and almost at the same time she heard a thud as of a body falling. She saw deceased was not then in the room. Witness came downstairs and saw deceased lying on the street in a heap dead, bleeding from nose and mouth. His head was in a pool of blood. Witness suspected no foul play. She knew of no sign of mental derangement or inclination to suicide except hard work. Deceased had not quarrelled with anybody. He had no enemies. He never threatened to take his life. Generally he was of a cheerful disposition.

Mr. Nowroji Jivanji Gusdar, one of the proprietors of Great Western Hotel, said deceased had been his Manager for over twenty years and had proved a good servant. For about two months past deceased was deranged and in a delusion that, some one was harassing him in his business, and was always following him. He did not say he was tired of life. He had false fears, and used to overwork himself. When witness last saw him he was very cheerful.

After recording some further evidence, the jury unanimously returned a verdict that the deceased's death was due to the fracture of the skull, caused by his throwing himself from the fourth story of his house and committing suicide whilst of unsound mind and labouring under delusions.

H. H. THE GAIKWAR ENTERTAINED.

A Private Lunch Party.

His Highness the Maharajah Gaikwar of Baroda was entertained yesterday at the "Hashmat Mahal," Chowpati Sea Face, Bombay, by Nawabzada Nasrullakhan, at a private luncheon party, when covers were laid for over thirty guests in a "mandap" that answered a number of brilliant functions in connection with the marriage of the young Nawab of Sachin, with the daughter of the host last week. Amongst those present at the dinner, in addition to the host and the Royal guest of Baroda were:—H. H. the Maharajah of Dewas, Prince Ranjitsinghji, Nawabzada Mahomed Kulli Khan of Cambay, Kumar Shri Gulam Jilani of Wai, Nawab Mir Sadeudin Husain Khan, Nawab Mohisin-ul-Mulk, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sardar Khan Bahadur, Syed Aziumdin, Khan Bahadur Kazi Mir Giassuddin, Mr. Rustomji J. Jeejeebhoy, Khan Bahadur M. H. Dastur, Syed Kamrudin, Syed Gulam Hasain Inamdar, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Yusufbhoy, Aga Kasumshah, Sahebzada Mahomed Safdar Khan, Aga Kushakshah, Mr. Indrajit Kalabhoy, Khan Bahadur Shamsuddin Kadri, Mr. Abdulhafiz, Baksa of Bhownagar, Mr. Ali Jan Khan, and Nawab Mulvi Raffiudin Ahmed.

The guests were then entertained to a Nautch party and the gathering broke up after the usual receiving distribution of flowers and Sharbat.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—November 26.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col P F Allen, R E
Lieut-Col G A Brownrigg, 128 Prs.
Major W Forth, 30 Punj.
Major O W Carey, 28 Punj.
Capt E S Gale, 1-2 G R
Capt F C S Samborne-Palmer, 13 Raj.
Capt S H E Nicholas, 95 Russell's Inf.
Capt A B Battye, 6th K E O Cav.
Capt B H Ryves S T C.
Lieut H F Collingridge, 9 G R
Lieut J C S Rendall.
Lieut H I Mackenzie, 51 Sikhs.
Lieut J Gourlie, 38 C I H.
Lieut F A L De Gruchy, 95 Russell's Inf.
Lieut W F Brayne I M S
Lieut E M Nixon, 36 Jacob's H.
Lieut C H Barber, I M S.
Lieut W A MacD Garstin, 2-10 G R
Lieut J H Thom, R G A.
Commander T A L de Berry, R I M.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major W H Millar, 46 Punj, 2 days.
Major the Hon C G Bruce, M V O, 1-5 G R, 3 mo
Major G W Robinson 27 Punj, 3 days.
Major E C Rowcroft, 35 S, 4 mo.
Major H D Watson, 1-2 G R, 4 mo.
Capt A F C Williams, D S O, 31 Lrs, to 14/2/07
Capt G D Price, 1 W Yorks R 14 days.
Capt H C Holman, D S O, A, 1 year.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major W H Millar 46 Punj.
Major B T Sherwood, R E
Major T Y Seddon, 19 Punj.
Capt G D Price, 1 W Yorks R.
Capt W C French 2-3 G R.
Lieut C Watson Smyth, 1 Brah.
Capt A Mears, B.
Capt M L Ferrar B.
Mr A E Hurry, B Cov.
Mr H F P Hall B.
Mr H Deighton B.
Lieut-Col J Smyth, I M S, M.
Mr F Foulkes, M.
Lieut W B Rennie, 19 Hsrs.
Lieut W C Kirkwood, 97 D Inf.
Lieut D H Powell, 103 Mah.
Lieut N A Worlledge, 75 C I.
Lieut J C Bassett, R A.
Lieut C S McC Watson, R E.
Major R F T Macartney, 6 Jats.
Major A Cadell, 38 Dogras.
Major F G Cardew, 10 D C O, Lrs.
Capt I H Campbell, 7 H Lrs.
Commander R Brownlow, R I M,

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col R H Castor, I M S, B, 1 week's furl
Major J T Calvert, I M S, B, study leave from 15 1/06 to 14/7/06.
Mr J Donald, B Cov, 1 mo furl,
Mr A G Hobart-Hampden B, furl, to 9/7/06.
Mr W S Davis, B, 14 days' furl.
Mr H H Heard, B, 6 weeks, M C.
Mr C J A Hoskins, B, furl to 15/2/07.
Mr C J Hogg, B, 17 days' furl.
Mr H Ommanney, B, 6 mo M C.
Mr J Dick-Hamilton, B 6 mo M C.
Mr A P Jolly, B, furl on private affairs commuted into leave on M C
Mr C Martin, M, 6 mo M C.
Mr L J Mount ford Bo Cov the extension of furl for 1 mo is cancelled.
Col A W S Wingate. 14 Lrs, to 8/2/07.
Capt A Shairp, S T C, 6 mo M C.
Lieut E P Grant, 25 Cov, 3 mo M C.
Lieut E C de R Martin, 1-5 G R, 14 days.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt W M P Wood, B.
Mr J Donald, B Cov.
Mr C G Leftwich, B Cov
Mr D H Kingsford B Cov
Mr W S Davis, B.
Mr W C King, B.
Mr T Murry, B.
Mr C J A Hoskins, B.
Mr G J Hogg, B.
Mr H McComas, B.
Mr W G Dollman, B.
Mr E E Aickin, B.
Mr L J Mountford, Bo Cov
Mr F K Boyd, Bo Cov
Mr O C G Hayter Bo.
Col C de C Hamilton C B A A G.
Lieut Col F H Oldfield R E
Major W E A Blakeney, 3 S Horse.
Major J A Stewart 7 Raj
Capt H Bowen, R A.
Capt A Murphy, I M S
Capt W S Leslie, 34 Punj
Capt C E Woodward 54. S.
Capt A N Davidson 67 Punj.
Lieut H L Harkness S T C
Lieut E C de R Martin 1-5 G B.

MR. BILLINGSLEY, police court missionary in the Potteries, recently secured a husband for a girl who had been jilted. Nearly five hundred men offered themselves, and he has since had letters from unmarried women from all parts of the country, asking him to find husbands for them out of his stock. A widow, now forty-four years of age, though, she says, every one told her she did not look more than thirty-six, wishes for a husband about her own age, and adds, "I am not musical or a dancer, but a plain, careful woman, able to cherish a man and make his home happy and comfortable. All the nice men I am introduced to are too young for me." She signs herself "From a Loving Disposition."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

'The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin" writes Lady Constance Howard. The Countess of Westmeath, says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. All Chemists Grocers etc., sell it.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Mauritius.

IN the House of Commons on Monday, November 19, Mr. Boland asked the Secretary of State of War: If he can state the amount of land purchased from private or public bodies during the last twelve years in Mauritius for military purposes; what was the total cost of such purchases; and were the purchases in each case made direct from the owner, or through a broker, or within a few days after the owner, had disposed of the land to a third party, who resold it to the military authorities at a higher rate than he had paid for it.

Mr. Haldane:—Within the period mentioned the War Department has bought 372 acres of land, including some buildings, at a cost of 19,750*l*. The purchases were made direct from the owners or their agents holding a power of attorney, and not through a broker. The minimum period between the date of purchase by any of the vendors and the proposal to resell to the War Department is seven months, and in this case there is reason to suppose that the Department acquired the land at a less rate than that paid by the vendors.

Mr. Boland asked the Secretary of State for War. Whether he can state the number of troops stationed in Mauritius during each of the last twelve years the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the garrison, the contributions of the Colony towards the expenditure and the value of goods imported annually during the same period in Mauritius free of Customs duty for the use of the military; and whether he will set these figures out in tabular form.

Mr. Haldane: The following are the figures so far as I can give them:—

Year.	Number of Troops.	Estimated Cost of Maintenance of Garrison. £	Contribution Paid by the Colony. £
1894-95	886	100,890	17,531
1895-96	978	104,248	16,528

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DECEMBER 6.

The Bombay mails of 24th ult., arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 2/4	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Reuten	96	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	=	"
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	94 1/4	=	— 1/16
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 9/16	=	— 1/16
3 months hence	31 11/16	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	68 1/4	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·26	=	unchanged
Berlin cheques	20·49 1-4	=	— 3/4
New York Demand	4·84 5/8	=	— 1/8
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4 per ct.	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1/2	=	"
4 months' sight Bank Bills	4 3/4	=	"
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	=	"
4 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/4	=	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 3/4	=	+ 1/4
7 day market loans	4 1/4	=	unchanged

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

Extra Council Bills allotments on Madras Rs. 500,000 at 1s. 4 1-32.

Extra allotments Transfers on Bombay Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-16d.

Transfers on Calcutta Rs. 13,00,000 at 1s. 4 3-16d

SUGAR—
German granulated double bags c. f. India 12 Jan.-Mar. sellers quiet.

WHEAT—Dull.

BARLEY—
Brown 44 1/3 + 1/4 A.-M. buyers firm.

MAIZE—
Limited Sold 46 1/4 + 1/4 Dec. Jan. sellers firm.

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 1/4.

SKIN SALES.

Goat skin sale closed to-day. Good demand, Firm. Prices pa to 1 higher. Total sold 979,800.

IN LIVERPOOL—			
Cotton Market closed			steady
East Indian			quiet
Manchester			quiet
Total Sales			18,000
Spot			6·04 + 6
Egyptian F G F Brown			9 15/16+1/16
Sold on speculation and for Export			1,000
Imports			17,000
Futures closed			steady

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·03	5·03	5·04
plus 1	plus 2	plus 2
Mar.-April	April-May.	May-June.
5·04	5·05	5·05
plus 2	plus 2	plus 3
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sep.
5·70	5·71	5·65
plus 3	plus 3	plus 5

Receipts at U. S. Ports	67,000	
So. last year	42,000	
Exports to Great Britain	29,000	
Do. do. Continent	27,000	
IN NEW YORK—		
Spot	11·—00	}
Futures, month of Dec.	10·04	
Do. month of March	10·30+2	

* Advanced early owing to firm cables and tended to decline later through liquidation.

IN NEW ORLEANS—	
Spot	10 3/4—1/8
Futures, month of Jan	10·41 month of Feb—10
Do. month of Mar	10·45—8
Tone at close	quiet

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th December.

Cotton	12,468	bales.
Wheat	18,856	cwts.
Linseed	4,628	do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	5,396	do
Gingellyseed	14,581	do
Poppyseed	57	do
Groundnuts	274	do
Castorseed	334	do
Rice	2,929	do
Myrabellams	2,319	do
Cottonseed	10,856	do
Mowrseed	417	do
Gram	2,183	do
Jowar	1,845	do
Maize	15	do

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 9,48,480.
Per s. s. "Arabia" from London.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY EVENING.

The drought in the Northern half of the Peninsular continues and causes some anxiety for the Rabi crops. The winter rains are due in the Punjab and the N.-W. Provinces but so far there is no sign of any downfall. In the extreme south a depression has formed and a cyclonic storm is in the neighbourhood of Madras accompanied by heavy rain.

The Bombay export season is opening out and prospects are favourable for a large business. But up to the present time there is little real activity. Sterling exchange is very firm owing to the large demands for money for trade purposes and the abnormal rates of discounts current in London. Bank Demand has been available in some quarters at 1s./4 3/16d. and even at this high rate the enquiry is not on a large scale owing to the slack offtake of goods. The accumulation of yarns in Bombay and China is locking up funds and the growing movement of the large cotton crop is daily increasing and absorbing supplies of money. The money market is consequently very much firmer than usual at this season of the year. Rupee Paper made a spasmodic effort to rise after the late settlement, but the weight of stocks in the bazaar, and the heavy endango charges combined, were too much for the bulls, and the price has again given way, with little probability of any permanent advance until some ease is experienced in the money market. Shares are also fluctuating, but notwithstanding the excellent profits of many of the mills the heavy speculative operations cause weak holders to foreclose as the hardening tendency of the money market makes it an expensive luxury to carry on.

But some of these shares are now becoming cheap for investors and no doubt an improvement may shortly be expected.

COTTON.

A considerable decline in Americans took place the first three days of the week, led by weakness in New Orleans. But an active spot market in Liverpool and rumours of bullish crop estimates caused a reaction later on. Receipts continue to pour into the U. S. ports and the general movements of the crop are maintained on a very heavy scale. The average date for one half of the crop coming into sight is December 4th and if the current season's figures may be taken as the criterion on that date, the figures point to a crop of twelve millions only. But it is generally conceded that this season's crop is about ten days later than the average, and if that be so, another million to a million and a half may easily be added to the twelve millions above mentioned. But the present rate of consumption and the heavy shipments advised daily tend to maintain rates in the neighbourhood of 6d. for spot in Liverpool, which is certainly a high rate, if the largest estimates of the crop prove correct.

The following are the daily closing quotations for spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York, since our last mail report :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
November	30th..closed	11·40
December	1st..6·16	11·28
"	3rd..6·06	11·00
"	4th..6·01	11·00
"	5th..5·97	11·00
"	6th..5·93	11·00

In New Orleans the price of Spot has declined from 11 3/8 to 10 3/4.

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures : Liverpool, December-January ; and New York, December :—

	Liverpool.	New York.
November	30th..closed	10·38
December	1st..6·17	10·24
"	3rd..5·96	9·97
"	4th..5·95	9·87
"	5th..5·94	10·04
"	6th..5·95	10·04

In Bombay we have had more or less dragging markets throughout the week.

Arrivals are coming in a fairly large scale and the offtake is only moderate. There is a small daily demand for ready lots for shipment, but there is no life in the market, and both buyers and sellers are not disposed to operate to any extent. Up-country markets are easier owing to large arrivals and a decline in the demand. The general opinion seems to be in favor of lower prices shortly, but a very large forward business has been booked for January deliveries and it is possible that this may sustain rates until the actual weight of receipts is on such a large scale as to force sellers. It is quite likely that this may be delayed until after the January settlement.

The tone of the market at the close to-day is quiet and quotations show a decline of about Rs. 5 per candy since our last mail report.

The demand for export chiefly runs on Fine M. G. Broach, February-March delivery, other description for forward contracts being practically neglected.

The spot demand is somewhat erratic, shippers and mills picking up cheap lots for immediate requirements.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week.	Total since 1st Oct. 1906.	Total same time last year.
Khandeish	18,768	48,069	37,843
Central India	nil	2,438	580
Barsee and Nuggur	3,482	9,085	7,436
Berars	21,032	51,510	53,155
Central Provinces	10,720	20,293	29,395
Total Comms	48,205	1,26,555	1,28,329
Dholleras	2,275	11,031	3,888
Broach	nil	1,272	82
Ooompta and Dharwar	220	4,376	6,191
Westerns	870	4,618	1,208
Bengals, N.-W.-P	28,642	1,28,610	1,26,987
Bengals, Rajputana	608	2,215	981
Sind	55	1,866	1,930
Persian	111	497	693
American	296	2912	4,537
Egyptian	nil.	189	194
Other Sorts	5	73	7
Totals	81,602	282,723	273,618

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	81,602
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 22nd Nov.	282,722
Shipments for the week to Europe	18,241
Do to China, Japan, and Coast Ports	1,059
Total	19,300
Total Shipments from 1st Oct to 22nd Nov.	
Europe	118,137
Japan	47,472
China	1,100
Coast Ports	12,910
Total	179,619
Afloat in harbour for Europe	10,437
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	13,481

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	Easier.
Estimated sales	10,000 bales.
Imports	15,000 "

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·60	5·58	5·58
— 5	— 5	— 6
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.
5·58	5·60	5·63
— 6	— 6	— 6
June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·64	5·66	5·60
— 6	— 5	— 5

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine.	F-G	Goods.	Delivery.
Bengal, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	188	178	..	25 Jan.
S. Punjab (M.-G.) (Ry terms)	189	181	...	25 Dec.
Do M.G.	190	182	...	25 Jan.
Oomrawattee (descriptions) M-G.	208	202	..	do
Khandeish (M.-G)	200	194	..	25 Dec.
Do (M.-G)	200	149	..	25 Jan.
Khanguam, fair staple (M.-G)			...	
Karanja do (M.-G)	209	203	...	do
Akola do (M.-G)			...	
Yeotmal (M. G.)	223	217	..	do
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.-G)	220	214	..	do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G)	225	219	...	do
Broach (M.G.)	237		241	25 Mar.
Muttia (M. G.	200	194	..	25 Jan.
Bengal, M G	192	184	..	Ready.
Do	189	181	..	25 Dec.
Do	190	182	..	25 Jan.
Jalgaon	202	197	..	do.

SEEDS WHEAT.

LINSEED.—There is practically no change and market closes steady at Rs. 7-11 ; ready Rs. 8, December, and Rs. 7 11, May.

RAPESEED.—During the last week a very small business has been done in this article, as exporters cannot pay the extreme prices asked by holders of ready goods. New crop prospects are cheerful and with a couple inches rain within the next month, and no frost, a bumper crop is expected. We quote ready Brown Cawnpore Rs. 2 4 and Brown Delhi, April-May, Rs. 7-10.

POPPYSEED.—No change and very little doing. Ready Rs. 10; April-May, Rs. 8-10.

CASTORSEED.—Market declined about Rs 2 owing to weaker advices from home. We quote Ready Rs. 41½ Madras.

GATTONSEED.—Market declined owing to free arrivals and less demand. There will be a much larger quantity available for export this year than last, owing to sufficient supplies of fodder. We quote Ready Rs. 20 and December-January Rs. 19 4 per candy.

GROUND NUTS.—Market steady at Rs. 40 to Rs. 41

MOWRASEED.—Stock almost exhausted and very little doing. We quote Rs. 7-3 Nominal.

GINGILLYSEED.—Owing to free arrivals market had declined to Rs. 46 for 85 per cent. bold white, and exporters cancelled a large line at this price. But with a demand from shippers to complete shipments a recovery of Re. 1 has taken place. Receipts are checked on account of insufficiency of wagons. We quote

Bold White 85 per cent.	... Rs. 47-0
Do. 75 per cent.	... Rs. 46-0
Do. 50 per cent.	... Rs. 46-0
Black Kutni	... Rs. 40-8

WHEAT.—Nothing doing for export. We quote White Delhi, April-May, Rs. 4-10-6.

Week's arrivals of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay :—

Wheat	64,769 cwts.
Linseed	21,203 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	8457 "
Gingellyseed	95,361 "
Poppyseed	1,226 "
Groundnuts	1,960 "
Castorseed	4,452 "
Rice	65,348 "
Myrabellams	12,839 "
Cottonseed	106,888 "
Mowrseed	1,832 "
Gram	10,060 "
Jowar	9,167 "
Maize	930 "

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	... Rs.	7-10-0
Forward December ...	... Rs.	8-0-0
April-May ...	... Rs.	7-11-0

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	... Rs.	9-4-0
Do. Delhi Forward April-May	Rs.	7-10-0

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	... Rs.	10-0-0
Forward April-May ...	... Rs.	8-10-0

Castorseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	... Rs.	41-8-0

Gingellyseed.—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	... Rs.	49-0-0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	... Rs.	47-0-0
25 " " ...	... Rs.	46-0-0
50 " " ...	... Rs.	45-0-0
Black Kutnee	... Rs.	40-8-0

Wheat.—Tone steady.

White Delhi, April-May ...	... Rs.	4-10-6

FREIGHTS.

This market is excited for December shipment owing to scarcity of tonnage. Bookings for December are reported for Hull, seeds only at 15s. to 16s., for Genoa seeds at 16s. cotton at 17s.; Dunkirk seeds at 15s. 6d.; to 16s and cotton 16s. to 16s. 6d. Hamburg 15s. to 16s. seeds and cotton and Liverpool seeds at 15s.

For January Bookings are reported for Hull at 14s 3d., January-February Antwerp at 14s and March April 14s. 3d. to 14s. 6d. open ports, while the Hansa Line booked January-February at 15s.

Speculators are now quoting December 16s to 17s. 6d. according to port and cargo, and January to June 15s. to 15s. 6d. according to port.

The fixtures reported include the steamer "Amaryllis" 15s. to 15s. 6d. December January. loading the Steamer "Ilford" at 15s. January and the Steamer "Stephanotis" at 15s. 6d. January.

MONEY.

BANK RAT

Bank of England since	19th Oct.	6 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	29th Nov.	8 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	6th Dec.	9 do.
Bank of Madras do.	29th Nov.	6 do.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay for the last week as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES.			
Public Deposits	Rs.	5,16,672	Increase
Other Deposits	"	3,82,065	Decrease
Sundries	"	23,172	Increase
ASSETS.			
Government Securities	Rs.	5,67,185	Increase
Other Authorised Securities	"	unchanged	
Credits on Securities	"	79,934	Decrease
Loans do.	"	48,42,329	Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	"	9,96,757	do
Balance with other Banks	"	2,32,617	Decrease
Sundries	"	40,526	Increase
Bullion	"	1,37,503	do
Cash	"	61,04,628	Decrease

The Bank of Bengal weekly cash balance is 3 lakhs down and that of the Bank of Madras 17 lakhs down. The Official Bank rate is unchanged in Bombay and Madras but in Calcutta it was raised one per cent. on Thursday to 9 per cent. per annum. Money is in strong demand both in Calcutta and Bombay for trade purposes. Short fixed deposits can be placed for one or two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was Rs.1,37,70,000. At the weekly allotment on Wednesday one crore and twenty lakhs was put up for tender, and of this amount seventy lakhs was taken up in bills at 1/4 3/32 and fiftyilakhs in transfers at 1/4 1/8, tenderers at these rates receiving 56 per cent. for bills and 9 per cent for transfers. The amount advertised for next week is unchanged at one crore and twenty lakhs. Extra allotments are announced to the extent of 5.10 lakhs bills at 1/4 1/8 and twenty-three lakhs transfers at 1/4 3/16.

The mail of the 23rd November brings £120,000 silver and £90,000 gold to Bombay, £120,000 silver and £20,000 gold to Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	23,50,000
Bombay	"	8,80,000
Madras	"	7,90,000
Total	Rs.	39,50,000

The mail of the 30th November brings £120,000 silver, and £100,000 gold for Bombay, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	21,40,000
Bombay	"	11,80,000
Madras	"	10,000
Total	Rs.	33,00,000

The mail of the 7th December brings £120,000 silver and £100,000 gold for Bombay £30,000 gold to Calcutta, also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	11,60,000
Bombay	"	55,60,000
Madras	"	12,50,000
Total	Rs.	79,70,000

EXCHANGE.

The firmness in Sterling Exchange referred to in our last mail report has continued throughout the week, and a general advance of 1/32d. in buying and selling rates has been established The volume of business passing in Bombay is not on a large scale, but the market is supported by outside influences chiefly from Calcutta. Current quotations are available for December-January delivery.

EXCHANGE.—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.	... ...	1s.4 1/8d at 5/32d.
Bank Demand	... ...	1s. 4 3/16.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A	...	1s. 4 1/32d.
Do. 6 do	do. ...	1s. 4 21/32d.
French Francs 3 m/s sight D A	...	172 1/2d.
Marcks 3 do.	do. ...	141
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	...	223 1/2.
Shanghai 30 do.	do. ...	162
Japan 30 do.	do. ...	149

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

After the settlement of the 30th ultimo, Rupee Paper advanced temporarily, but owing to tight money and sales by Native States, lower rates were again established. At the fall there is a slightly better tone in the market, though investors are not buying at present owing to the pressure of money. During the week a very large business has been done at various rates. At the close we quote—

3 1-2 per cent. cash	Rs. 93-0
1st settlement 7th January	" 93-4
3 per cent cash	" 84-0

	Repayable.	Rates.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust	1923	102 0
4 per cent " "	1939	102 0
4 per cent " "	1932	102 0
4 per cent " "	1965	102 0
4 per cent Bombay Municipal	1934	102 0
5 per cent "	1946	102 0
5 per cent " "	Tanna	119 0
5 per cent " "	Sanitary	117 0
4 per cent Bo. Imp. Trust	1959	102 0
4 per cent " "	1961-65	102 0

Local Corporation bonds have declined with little business passing in them.

BULLION.

The silver market has fluctuated considerably during the week, the net result being a decline of 9/16 in spot in London The silver settlement of 6th December has passed off and the surplus left is now estimated at 4,000 bars. The surplus is taken up by dealers at Banks by arranging loans and some part of it is also taken up by shroffs by making budlees. The market has been very uncertain this week and fluctuating. The offtake is about 60 bars a day.

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	23	15	0
Australian Bar Gold	23	15	3
Bombay do	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	1	0
Do. Dragons	15	0	0
Silver ex-duty Ready	80	2	0
Do. 1st settlement	80	12	0
Do. 2nd do	80	14	0

PIECE GOODS.

We have to report an extremely quiet week, buying having been practically at a standstill. Dealers are very much disappointed with the attitude of up-country buyers, who are steadily holding off with the intention of forcing down rates in Bombay. The Home market, however, is very firm and in spite of the recent drop in cotton the price of cloth has not declined, manufacturers for the most part, being well booked ahead. This factor helps to keep prices steady here, dealers not being keen to sell goods which cannot be replaced, except at a substantial advance in price.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly sales
Shanghai	105,000	42,000	5900
Hongkong	100,000	50,000	600
	205,000	92,000	6500
	297,000 bales		

The local market remains dull and inactive.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL.—Market is quiet but steady and no forward business is passing. Copper stocks are small but dealers are not yet buying forward. Most of the yellow metal is being warehoused.

IRON AND STEEL.—No forward business is reported, although the market rates here are slightly improving.

COALS.

This market is firmer. Small resales of Jardine's Navigation are reported at Rs. 13, and a sale is reported of Watson's Hartley, February shipment at about Rs. 16.

SHARES.

The market is dull and mill Companies have continued to decline in prices. Bank of Bombay shares are quiet at Rs. 1,400. Bank of India Limited have declined to Rs. 3 discount per share. In mill companies Bombay United have changed hands at Rs. 510, Central Indias are quiet at Rs. 1,880, Currimbhais at Rs. 1,160, Crescents at Rs. 110. Colaba Land and mill shares are steady at Rs. 950 Davids after touching Rs. 372 1/2 have closed at Rs. 385. Howard and Bullough have changed hands at Rs. 525. Jamsheds are quiet at Rs. 172 1/2. Kohinoors have ruled at and about Rs 665, Manekji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 3,250 and have closed at Rs. 3,280 for January delivery. Morarjis have changed hands at Rs. 2,640 and Sholappurs at Rs 3,610. Standards are unchanged at Rs. 1,200,. Swadeshis at Rs. 1,465. Textiles are quiet at Rs. 1,300. Phœnix at Rs. 100. In miscellaneous companies Badham Piles are weak at Rs. 136. Bombay Flours have changed hands at Rs. 825. Delhi Flours are steady at Rs. 143 Kemps have changed hands at Rs. 206, Port Cannings at Rs. 415, Bombay Telephones at Rs. 40. In Press Companies Mofussils are steady at Rs. 557 1/2. Indian Cotton are unchanged at Rs. 135, New Berars at Rs. 530. In Railway Companies Tapti Valley have changed hands at Rs. 487 1-2 and later on at Rs. 485. The rest are quiet and unchanged at previous quotations.

SEND FOR TRIAL BOTTLE

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls Positively Cure

Nervous Diseases, Sleeplessness, Failing Memory, etc., and restore Brain Fag, Incapacity for study or business, General Debility, Premature Decay, Exhausted Vitality, the result of overwork and dissipation.

In Neurasthenia and the disabilities of old age, the effects of these pearls are especially marked, energy being in all cases quickly restored.

They cure all abnormal Discharges, build up the delicate tissues, and restore to Vitality broken down, fagged out or weary constitutions.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels become regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be sent post paid by person sending four annas postage stamps.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.—Postage extra

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL CO

No. 98, MARKET, BOMBAY.

Local Agents :—TREACHER & Co., Chemists, BOMBAY.

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 23.

HOME.

Court.—The King and Queen, with the King and Queen of Norway, arrived in London from Windsor on Monday, and in the afternoon King Edward proceeded to West Dean, near Chichester, on a visit to Mr. W. James.—The King has been appointed an honorary General in the Norwegian army.—The Prince and Princess of Wales left town on Monday to visit Lord Cadogan at Culford-hall.

Drama.—Mr. Bernard Shaw's new play, *The Doctor's Dilemma*, was produced at the Court Theatre on Tuesday.

Elections.—In North Armagh, Mr. W. Moore, K.C. (U.), has been returned with 4,229 votes against 1,433 for Mr. Crawford (Independent Orangeman).—A vacancy has been created at Huddersfield by Sir James Woodhouse's appointment as Railway Commissioner.

Football.—Scotland beat the South Africans, at Glasgow, on Saturday, by two tries to nothing.—On Tuesday the South Africans defeated the North of Scotland by 35 points to five.

Golf.—J. Braid and Harry Vardon, on Tuesday, in the first half of a foursome with G. Duncan and C. H. Mayo, ended four up.

Law.—The House of Lords has rejected the petitions from teachers and managers of non-provided schools in West Yorkshire to be heard by counsel in the West Riding appeal.—The Court of Appeal has reversed Mr. Justice Warrington's decision restraining the North-Western Railway directors from applying the company's funds to pay for the printing and sending out of proxies.—Mrs. de Celle (Alexandra Dagmar) has obtained judgment for £250 against the *Encore* for libel.—W. Oxley, ex-Governor of St. Albans Gaol, has been sentenced to three years' penal servitude for embezzling £250 of public money.—Alice Milne, 21, for a disorderly demonstration in favour of women's suffrage at Westminster on Monday, has been sent to prison for seven days, refusing to pay a fine.

Lord Rosebery, at the annual meeting of the Scottish History Society, vindicated the policy of the society in publishing the records of the Scottish Jacobites.

Mr. Churchill spoke, on Saturday, at the annual dinner of the London district of the Intitute of Journalists.

Naval and Military.—The Russian armoured cruiser Rurik was launched on Saturday at Barrow.—Mr. Haldane has appointed a consultative committee on the training of selected officers for administrative staff appointments.—Lord Rosebery last week unveiled, in Edinburgh, a memorial to the Scots Greys who fell in South Africa.

Parliament.—The House of Lords, continuing its discussion of the Education bill on the 15th, adopted an amendment providing that the local authority should consult with the parents' committee as to the appointment of a teacher and satisfy themselves that he was qualified and willing to give religious instruction where facilities were afforded. A discussion followed on vice among Chinese coolies in the Transvaal. On the 19th and 20th, Clauses 9 to 16 were added to the Bill ; and by Wednesday night the House had reached Clause 26. An amendment providing for a register of teachers was accepted by the Government.—In the House of Commons on the 15th, after a discussion on details of the Merchant Shipping Bill, Mr. Lehmann called attention to Mr. Bucknill's report on vice in the Transvaal compounds and moved that the Government should take immediate steps to end the present state of things and should rapidly repatriate all the Chinese. Mr. Churchill said that the report sealed the fate of Chinese labour in the colony, but that Imperial interference just before the Transvaal election might be resented ; and the motion was talked out. On the 16th the Merchant Shipping Bill was ordered for third reading. On the 19th the Town Tenants (Ireland) Bill, as amended by a Standing Committee, was discussed, Mr. Balfour protested against the Government's adoption of controversial unofficial Bills, but his motion for adjournment was defeated by 278 to 75. On the 20th various amendments in the landlords' interest were rejected ; and on the 21st the Bill was ordered for third reading.

Stormy Weather was experienced over nearly the whole Kingdom on the 15th and 16th.

The Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday gave sympathetic replies to a deputation on old-age pensions.

Wills.—Mrs. Ada Lewis-Hill left in net personalty £1,106,073. The deceased left over £500,000 in private bequests, including £177,000 to her husband, and about £390,000 to charitable objects, including £50,000 for the endowment of women's lodging-houses in London and £50,000 to the Governesses' Benevolent Institution.

THE EMPIRE

Aden.—The Indian Government has decided to evacuate the Dthala Hinterland.

Australia.—A severe earthquake was experienced along the coast of Western Australia on Sunday.—The jubilee of responsible government in Victoria was celebrated on the 21st.

Canada.—Mr Courtney, late Deputy-Minister of Finance, urges the expediency of national economy.—An extensive deposit of copper ore has been found in New Ontario.—The Ontario farmers protest against the imposition of a duty on tinplates, now the free list.—The Allan liner Bavarian, ashore in the St. Lawrence for more than a year was refloated on Monday.

Newfoundland.—Two fishermen have been fined £100 each for shipping on board an American herring vessel in violation of the Bait Act. The Colonial Government expect thus to nullify the *modus vivendi*.

South Africa.—The Boer raider Ferreira and his followers were captured on Friday.—Lord Selborne, laying the foundation of a new dock at Simons Town, spoke on the position of Cape Colony in relation to sea power.—In the Transvaal, General Botha has delivered a conciliatory speech, saying it would be found that Boer and Briton could live in peace.—The police have arrested 200 natives implicated in a faction fight at Amos Matibis kraal.—The Natal Assembly has rejected Bills for the abolition of the poll tax, and for restricting trade licences to persons possessing the franchise.

THE UNITED STATES.

Anti-Trust Proceedings.—The Government is proceeding against Mr. Rockefeller and six others, asking that the Standard Oil Company shall be declared unlawful.—The New York Central Railroad has been convicted of granting rebates to the American Sugar Refining Company.

A Japanese Squadron will visit San Francisco next spring, and every courtesy will be offered to the officers and men.—The Japanese Foreign Minister says that the views of the two Governments on the San Francisco incidents are in perfect accord, and that an amicable settlement is expected in time.

A Steamer was sunk by collision in Puget Sound on Sunday, and 41 persons were drowned.

Commander Peary, now on his way to New York, says he reached a point 153 miles from the Pole, and experienced a temperature of 75 deg. below zero.

FOREIGN.

Brazil.—The new President, Dr. Moreiri Penna, has assumed office.

Chile.—The Chamber has authorized a loan of £1,000,000 for the reconstruction of Valparaiso.

China.—Our Peking Correspondent says the outlook for British railway concessions has become much more favourable. The negotiations for the issue of bonds for the completion of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway have succeeded.—China's obstructive attitude in all dealings with Japan is much annoying the Japanese.

Congo State.—The last of the Italian officers have been withdrawn from the service of the State.—A convention has been concluded with a Belgian company for the construction of a railway from Leopoldville to Katanga.—The British Foreign Secretary replying to a deputation on Tuesday, said that if the Belgian Government did not take Congo affairs in hand he would sound other Powers, and whatever their views, Great Britain could not indefinitely recognize the present state of things.

France.—The Premier was entertained at dinner on Saturday by the Paris Parliamentary journalists.—On Tuesday the Senate by 213 to 32 voted confidence in the Government after the Premier had made a fighting speech on the Church question.—The taking of Church inventories has been resumed, and there have been a few cases of violent resistance.—A debate took place on Monday on the Government's naval shipbuilding policy.—In interviews with a German Correspondent the Premier and Foreign Minister have both expressed a desire for improved relations with Germany.

Germany.—The King and Queen of Denmark arrived in Berlin on Monday on a visit to the Emperor, and left on Tuesday.—The Emperor, in conversation with a Bavarian novelist lately, said he was a thorough optimist, and meant to remain one. He would be glad if people would understand and support him.—The Chancellor has given the Reichstag his views of Imperial actions and Ministerial responsibility. The newspapers are declaring that the Emperor's personal policy is out of date.

Morocco.—Raisuli has warned the Tangier Cadi against legalizing any sale of land without his authorization.—France and Spain are jointly preparing to intervene if Raisuli's acts imperil the life or property of foreigners.

Norway.—A German journal states that Norway is making inquiries with a view to a new neutralisation treaty.

Russia.—The Octobrists have held an electoral meeting in St. Petersburg. A constitutional Democratic meeting was forbidden. Opposition parties will be rigorously handicapped by the authorities in the electoral campaign.—Further repressive measures, including the suppression of the *Rusa* and sweeping disfranchisements of peasants, are reported.—The increasing cordiality of Russo-British relations seems to gratify all classes and parties.

Obituary.—Sir R. Farrant ; Sir T. Echlin ; Deputy-Surg.-Gen. J. Wiles ; Mr. C. L. Eastlake ; Mr. J. H. Gartside ; Mr. J. R. Wigham ; Viscountess Selby ; Lady Adam of Blairadam ; Mrs. M. Bottome ; M. de Mahy ; Ras Mangascia.

Publishers and the Public.—The last of Dr. Shadwell's articles on this subject was published in *The Times* on Tuesday.—We reproduce another interesting letter from Mr. G. B. Shaw.—*Times*.

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BENGER'S

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, DECEMBER 23.

WOOL-GATHERING.

A censorious contemporary takes to task the enthusiasts who are supposed still to consecrate their days to the elucidation of perpetual motion. And it asks if anything, directly or indirectly, has come of their efforts to benefit mankind. Lancashire, if it knows the history of its greatest benefactor, should be able to answer. "Don't talk to me about taxation," brave old Richard Arkwright used to say. "Don't talk to me about taxation; I'll pay the National Debt myself." His inventions certainly provided money enough for the purpose. Well, he was one of your perpetual motion visionaries. When he first gave his thoughts to mechanical invention such time as he could spare from the buying and dyeing and selling of hair he devoted to the little machine which was to be for ever. Like the rest of his kind, he got no "reader," as he would have said. But that little machine was his first adventure into the realm of mechanics, and from that to the invention of the cotton-spinning machine, his biographer tells us the transition was easy.

GOLDEN DREAMS.

Alchemy too is put by this critic into the mortar, but he cannot find good result from his pounding. The philosopher's stone and the elixir of life remain as remote from men as all the other things which do not exist. But these visionaries found by the wayside of their route that which is of consequence to mankind. "The pursuit of alchemy is at an end," wrote Bacon. "Yet surely to alchemy this right is due—that it may truly be compared to the husbandman whereof Æsop makes the fable, that when he died, told his sons that he had left unto them a great mass of gold buried underground in his vineyard, but did not remember the particular place where it was hidden; who, when they had with spades turned up all the vineyard, gold, indeed, they found none; but by reason of their stirring and digging the mould about the roots of their vines they had a great vantage the year following. So the painful search and stir of alchemists to make gold hath brought to light a great number of good and fruitful experiments, as well for the disclosing of nature as the use of man's life." To-day the Perkins, the Curies, the Kelvins, Ramseys, Dewars, Marconis, Edisons, Passmores, and Listers are the heirs of the alchemists.

LASTING EFFECTS.

The renewed agitation against London noises would have had Carlyle and Spencer on its side, Carlyle hated all noises. Spencer had a particular aversion to bells. This, he explained, arose from the fact that the first occasion on which he heard bells merrily ringing was one of much sadness in his early life. Thereafter he never heard a peal of bells without a feeling of intense melancholy stealing over him. In the present writer, who had a similar experience in the earliest days which he remembers, bell-music always induces invincible melancholy. A curious case of this sort was discovered recently in a London kindergarten school. When the children began to march—an ordinary school exercise—one of the little pupils became much agitated, and, in fact, so ill, that he had to be taken home. The thud, thud of the feet revived in his mind a scene of far away. He was born in Peking and as little more than a babe, survived the Boxer rebellion. He was one of many who lived hidden in a subterranean cave. The noise of the children's marching recalled the stamping of the feet of the Boxers as they marched over his head. The recollection made the child sick with terror.

LED BY THE NOSE.

We must all have observed that music will recall scenes of the long ago. We have all experienced that. The idea has been effectively turned to account in a popular novel of recent years. A familiar noise will do the same thing. So will certain odours. Darwin agrees with Maudsley that the sense of smell in man is singularly effective in recalling vividly the ideas and images of forgotten scenes and places. Humboldt found that negroes and Indian could recognise people in the dark by their odour—an odour not perceptible to a white man. A dog and a horse may recognise—to recognise—their friends on sight, but if, there be any doubt the nose is always called upon to help. A curious case is that of a man who, some years after he had worked in a tannery, lost the sense of smell. Years later, when visiting a strange town, he came unexpectedly upon a leather works. The smell arising from it was at once perceived, and from that time his sense of smell was quite restored.

THE BANDITS' WAY.

Mr. Martin Wills is not the first man to lose an ear to brigands. To mutilate their victims is a habit of these monsters when they cannot by other means extort ransom. Nor does consideration for sex deter them. This was shown in the sequel to an adventure of long ago. Members of a band of brigands swooped down from the hills to the town at the foot and carried off a girl and a priest. Nobody could account for the raid, for neither in the case of the priest nor in that of the girl was there the faintest hope of extorting money. The terrified victims soon discovered the object of the mission. The bandit chief had had a son born to him in his mountain home. Now, though his sins were as scarlet, he felt that he must give his child Christian baptism. The priest was to baptise; the girl, to act as godmother. The two did as they were commanded and were permitted to depart on their way unharmed. Into the hand of the girl was thrust a packet, which on opening, she found to contain a pair of human ears. In them were a woman's earrings worth a small fortune.

A WAR FOR AN EAR.

An ear, alleged to have been cut by the Spaniards from the head of an English captain named Jenkins, once brought us to war with Spain. The Spaniards boarded the ship of Jenkins, submitted the crew to various barbarities, then cut off one of his ears, and made him take it to his King. This ear Jenkins laid before the House of Commons, and, though not immediately, we did go to war with Spain over that ear.

MARRIAGE ON TRIAL.

Possibly Mrs. Parsons, the learned American lady who suggests "marriage on trial" as the only solution of the difficulty, imagines that she has made an unprecedented proposal. Doubtless Mr. George Meredith when he suggested marriage by lease, regarded his own plan as similarly novel. The authors of the two schemes are both wrong in such belief. It has all been tried before. Both the schemes are but modifications of a custom which existed for ages in Scotland. It was known as "hand-fasting" or "hand-in-hand." The parties met at the annual fairs in their several districts. These young men chose the maids who best pleased them. They joined hands, and by that act became man and wife until the correspondent day of the following year. If the love and fortunes of the pair had prospered during the year, on the anniversary of their meeting they were legally married by the priest; if all had not been well, then they parted.

SECOND THOUGHTS.

The practice is supposed to have arisen from the scarcity of clergy. That, however, cannot have been wholly responsible, for at the end of the year it was to Father Book-i'-the-bosom that they turned finally to unite the bonds. If the pair decided to part at the end of the twelvemonth, the bride was at liberty to marry another man, her apprenticeship to matrimony not carrying with it any reproach to her. Such marriages were by custom made legal. Any issue resulting from the union would, in the case of a second marriage, be taken by the father, and rank as heir after the children of the marriage which lasted for life. Many weddings were unmade at the end of the year. But it was dangerous if the initiative were taken by the man who had wedded the kinswoman of a chief. When Macdonald of Sleat availed himself of his right to send back the sister of Macdonald of Dungaven, the latter resented it as an indignity. "He had no benfire to celebrate his wedding, but he shall have one to solemnise his divorce," he swore. He kept his word, and a terrible vendetta between the clans resulted.

THE PHILOSOPHER'S CAT.

The stories which we have recently been told of the high prices paid for pet cats might be matched by those of older days. What price would have been too heavy for Jeremy Bentham to pay for his cats? He would not allow illustrious strangers to call and pay their respect to his genius but if they kept and loved cats that sufice for passport to his affections. His favourite cat, "Langbourne," was a personality, so to speak. He used to boast that he had made a man of the creature, and when it died he caused it always to be spoken of as "The Rev. Dr. Langbourne." The link which bound Bentham and Romilly was their common love for cats. "Our love for pussies, our mutual respect for animals, was a bound of union between us," Bentham used to say. Clearly it cannot be said that old maids were the first to "discover" the cat as a companion.

FAME AND THE CAMERA.

M. Santos-Dumont has so many cordial friends in England that he may have expected a little more cordial recognition of his latest steps in the direction of flight than has been accorded. The explanation is perhaps, that the young Brazilian is, willingly or unwillingly, too generous a friend of the photographer. The Englishman loves not the man, no matter how skilful he be, no matter how daring, who lives in too close proximity to the camera. It is the Langleys, the Wrights, the Rayleighs, the men who experiment in secret, who achieve the triumphs which revolutionise the branches of science to which they are devoted. Great discoveries are not evolved in the market place. Tennyson discribed himself as "a shy beast"; the Englishman does not quite appreciate the man of mark who is not.

HIGH prices have been paid for a number of Wagner manuscripts at a sale at Lepke's art auction house in Berlin, our correspondent there states. The original manuscript of the "Meistersinger" was sold for £180, and a collection of twenty letters written by Wagner was sold for £70.

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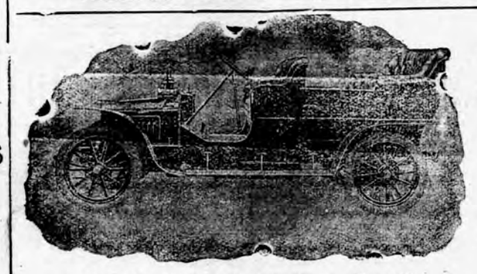

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